

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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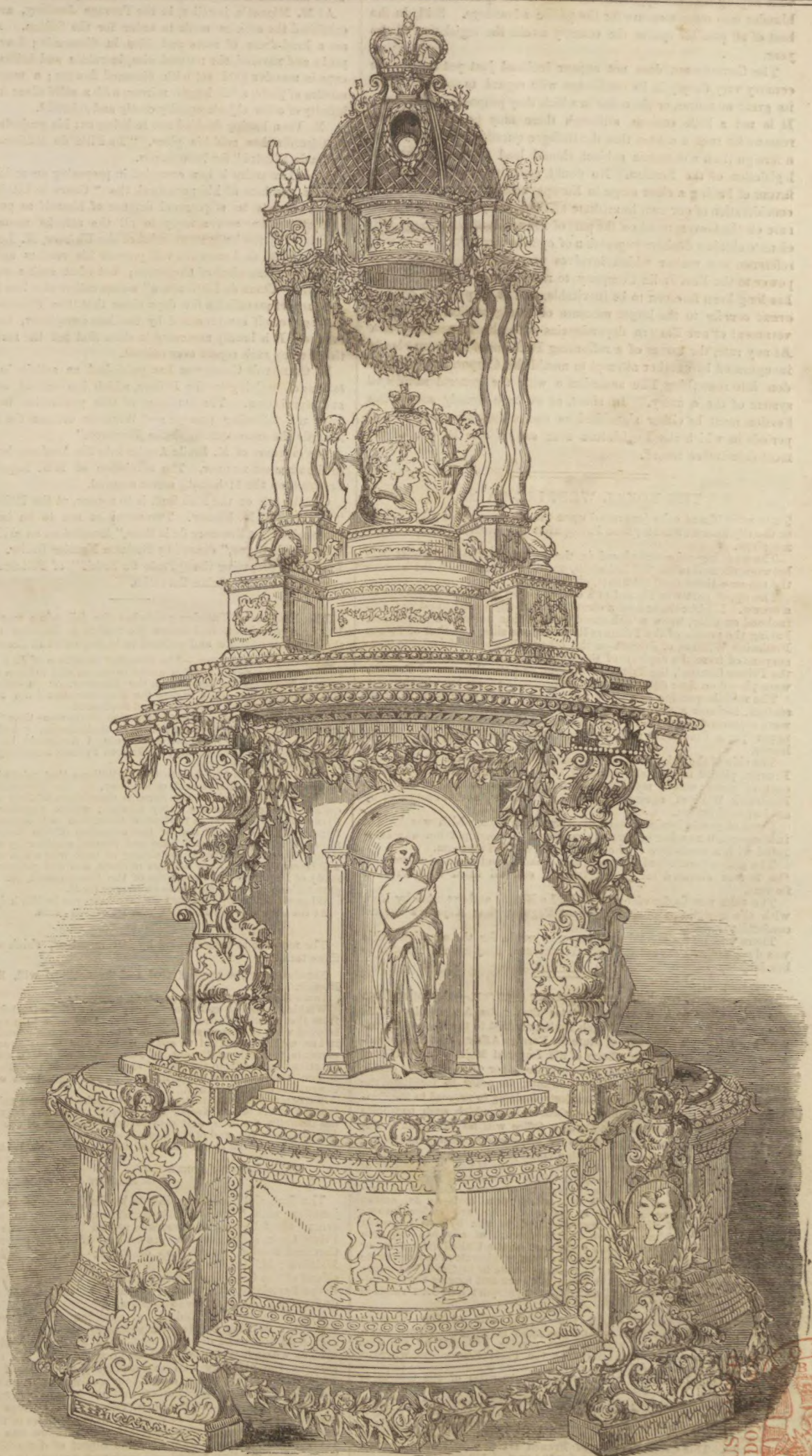
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

ONE of the least safe subjects of prediction is a Session of Parliament. In February the Legislature is like an inflated balloon, buoyant, impatient of restraint, and with such a go-a-head air about it, that year after year we are tempted to forget its inevitable collapse at the end of July. The stereotyped circular of the Prime Minister, which never fails to inform his supporters that measures of the utmost importance will be brought forward at a very early moment, endures the test of three months or so when patient members begin to discover that a single bill of the first class actually carried through both Houses and culminated into an Act of Parliament is a very good, as it is undoubtedly an average, work of a Session. No doubt around the *magnum opus* cluster, like barnacles on a ship's keel, a host of minor measures, the very nibblings of legislation—Acts to amend Acts; continuation Acts; and all the thousand and one bills, with out-of-the-way, incomprehensible titles, which figure night after night in the orders, and are always passed through their several stages, by the conjoint efforts of the Speaker and the Secretary to the Treasury, when every one else has gone to bed. As these things count for very little when they are in process of incubation, though they often turn out to be very effective little weapons in the hands of lawyers, we repeat that a single well-considered, well-digested, fully-discussed bill, which deals with a main and really important question, is the ordinary product of a Session. When the Ministerial programme is delivered by the subordinate functionary who acts as the herald of the Cabinet on the first evening of the meeting of the Legislature, the list is, of course, always imposing enough; but every one knows that, like the Homeric prayers, a dispersion into empty air is the fate which awaits the very largest proportion of them.

What, then, is to be predicated of the Session which is now about to commence? We have before us reform in a multiplicity of aspects. There are reform in India, reform in Parliament, reform in banking, reform in church-rates, reform of criminals, military reform, medical reform, law reform—at home; and abroad we have a war in India, a war in China, the refugee question (which is certain to be brought forward in some shape or other), a probable difficulty with Naples, and all the little squabbles that are for ever bubbling up on the surface of European affairs. Here, then, are half-a-dozen first-class subjects demanding immediate attention, and just time enough to deal with one and a fraction of them. And yet, what an opportunity for a young and vigorous Parliament to acquire legislative distinction! There is a glorious mass of business before them, and the only question is, what will they do with it? Will they cut out for themselves a marked course, or pursue the old method of drifting through a sitting of five months with spasmodic bursts of debating, interchanged with languid conversation in listless Committees? The genius and traditions of our legislative body up till now have clung to every Parliament with a tenacity which no infusion of new membership has been able to shake off; and it needs little prophetic capability to enable one to sketch in three lines the history of the coming Session. An inundation of Government bills getting as far as first readings, an avalanche of notices by private members of more or less note, three or four immense debates and abstract propositions leading to nothing, one great measure driven into a corner, and forced by mere force of Ministerial gravitation to consummation just on the approach of autumn, and all the rest hurled recklessly into the limbo of next Session. As we set this down, we experience the somewhat curious hope that we are guilty of a gross libel on our Legislature, and that we shall be duly convicted of it some six months hence. Never would prophet be more pleased by the fulfilment of his sooth-saying than we shall be if our predictions are utterly and completely falsified by the facts and occurrences of the legislative year. It is, indeed, no time for dreamers, but the very critical moment for the ardent and steady intervention of workers. The House of Commons has a long debt of neglect towards India to repay. The time has come when the destinies of 150,000,000 of people are no longer to be dealt with by a third-rate official in a House composed of twenty-five members. In earnest, and with the utmost fulness of consideration and debate, an administrative revolution in our Eastern empire must be carried out. The question of our national self-government as typified in our representative system is no dilettante subject to be drawled and dawdled over on the one hand, or hurried over in heat and contention on the other. Turn which way you will, look at the various questions which are ripe even to rottenness for settlement at this very moment, and it is impossible to look forward to the year which is before us without the certainty that, for good or for evil, it will form a political and national epoch, and must leave a deep imprint upon history. It will be a year either of great national advance, or of the most ruinous shortcomings. Since the struggle between this



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA: THE WEDDING CAKE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





country and her revolted American dependencies, its situation has never been so critical; and we have to learn now, as we had to learn then, whether we have a Government and a Parliament equal to the occasion. At least both these bodies start with the advantage that the people show no indication of interrupting their labours or agitating their deliberations.

There is not the least evidence of a desire on the part of any section of the population to do otherwise than leave the conduct of affairs uninterrupted in the hands of our constitutional authorities. All that is required and expected seems to be that Ministers should propose and Parliament dispose. There is no agitation, no fierce pressure from without; but yet a calm and dignified public opinion is palpable enough. The country expects work to be done, and, if it is not, it will know the reason why. If a spirit of earnest energy be thrown into the work by those who have taken it upon themselves, the country will be content to confine its energies to its industrial pursuits and its domestic requirements. As things are constituted now, no sensible citizen among us desires political turmoil, or that he should be taken from his own private and peculiar avocations in order to do the duty to the country at large, on the platform and in the market-place, which ought to be performed diligently and effectively in the Cabinet and the Senate House. What is expected now is that we shall have some assurance that the ordering of the affairs of this realm is to be conducted on an intelligible system and on sound constitutional principles; and we are beginning to feel that we must not be content with hoping that the appointed servants of the public will at times blunder into some measure for the public advantage. Still, in the best of all possible spirits, the country awaits the legislation of the year.

The Government does not appear inclined just yet to take the country very deeply in its confidence with regard to the number of its great measures, or the order in which they propose to take them. It is not a little curious, although there may be very adequate reasons for such a course, that the Refugee question, which is rather a foreign than a domestic subject, should lead the van of the new legislation of the Session. No doubt, something may be said in favour of having a clear stage in Europe before we enter upon the consideration of our own immediate affairs; and, if there is a pressure on the Government on the part of France, it may not be injudicious to obtain a decisive expression of opinion from Parliament with reference to a matter which involves very delicate handling. A power to the East India Company to raise a loan in this country has long been foreseen to be inevitable, and it is, perhaps, only an *avant courier* to the larger measure of amalgamation of the Government of our Eastern dependencies with the Imperial system. At any rate, the career of a reforming Parliament has been clearly inaugurated by another attempt to mould the Corporation of London into something like accordance with the general municipal system of the country. In short, as we have already stated, this Session must be either signalised as one of the greatest reforming periods in which the Legislature ever sat, or else be one of the most delusive on record.

#### THE ROYAL WEDDING-CAKE.

THIS magnificent cake (engraved upon the preceding page) was served at the déjeuner at Buckingham Palace after the ceremony of the Royal marriage.

The wedding-cake was placed in the middle of the table. It was between six and seven feet in height, and was divided from the base to the top into three compartments, all in white.

The upper part was formed of a dome of open work, on which rested a crown. Eight columns on a circular plinth supported the dome, and inclosed an altar, upon which stood two Cupids holding a medallion, having the profile of the Princess Royal on one side, and that of Prince Frederick William of Prussia on the other. Festoons of jasmine were suspended from the capitals of the columns; and busts of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Prussia, and the Princess of Prussia, were placed on four equidistant bases projecting from the plinth.

The middle portion contained niches, in which were a number of statues, including those of Innocence and Wisdom. These statues were separated by broad buttresses of an ornamental character, the upper parts decorated with festoons of orange-blossoms and silver leaves.

The side of the cake itself displayed the arms of Great Britain and Prussia, placed alternately on panels of white satin, and between each coat of arms was a medallion of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William, encircled by orange-blossoms, and surmounted by an Imperial crown.

Rows of pearls bordered each division of the cake, which was divided into a certain number of portions, or slices, and each portion was decorated with a medallion of the Royal bride and bridegroom.

The plateau contained fourteen gilt baskets, and vases of silver gilt, the former elevated on golden tripods, and all filled with artificial flowers.

The cake was designed by M. Jules Le Blond, and executed by him, with the assistance of M. Constant Pagnier, her Majesty's second confectioner.

There was also a second wedding-cake made for the occasion: this was designed and executed by Mr. Hankinson, English confectioner to her Majesty.

**CHANGE IN THE FRENCH PASSPORT SYSTEM.**—A notice from the Foreign Office on Wednesday states that "the Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French having notified to the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Consul-General and other consular officers of his Imperial Majesty in the United Kingdom will no longer grant passports to other than subjects of his Imperial Majesty, notice is hereby given that, in order to facilitate the obtaining of passports by British subjects desiring to proceed to the Continent, the conditions of the fifth regulation under which such passports have hitherto been issued at the Foreign Office will be extended." The chief points of the general regulations for passports as now amended are as follows:—"Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made in writing, and addressed upon the cover to 'Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Passport Office, Downing-street, London.' The charge on the issue of a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 5s., which sum includes 5s. stamp duty. Passports are granted to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the application of any banking firm established in London or in any other part of the United Kingdom, or upon the recommendation of the mayor or chief magistrate of any corporate town in the United Kingdom, or of any magistrate or justice of the peace. Passports are issued between the hours of eleven and four on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office."

**FRENCH PORCELAIN.**—At the recent sale at the Russian Embassy, in Chesham-place, one of the most magnificent items was a regal surlout-de-table, or state dessert service, executed by the first living French artist, and exhibited at the Paris Exposition, where it obtained a first-class medal. Its most attractive ornamentation consists of finely-pencilled portraits of the following beauties of the Courts of Louis XIV. and XV.:—Marie Adélaïde, Duchesse de Bourgogne; Fse. de Sévigné, Duchesse de Grignon; Louise de Bourbon, Duchesse de Maine; Madame de Maille Nele, Duchesse de Chateauroux; Madame de Pompadour, Madame de Sévigné, Madame de Parabère, Madame des Hôulières, Madame de Montessou, Madame Duchatelet, Mlle. de Pontagne, Ninon de l'Enclos. This exquisite work of French art was purchased by Mr. Richard Gunter, of Motcomb-street, for the sum of 700 guineas.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Of course the great points of interest of the day are the introduction of the two new edicts—that for the law of security; and that for appointing a Regency, and naming those who are to form the Council. The first-named law is, as it stands, considerably less severe and stringent than the project debated before the Council of State. The Emperor (to whom, it is reported, a member of that august body made the reproach, "Sire, I regret to be obliged to say so to you in the present circumstances, but your Majesty is too fond of liberty") has himself effected these alterations. As the law at first was projected it exposed any person speaking, even in *private circles*, against the Emperor to an imprisonment of from a month to two years, and a fine of from 100 to 2000 francs. It appears that the most severe articles of the new law were vigorously combated by MM. de Parieu, Boinvilliers, and Chais-d'Est-Ange.

The *Presse* reappears after its two months' suppression, but it is refused the permission of an evening sale; and report states that a similar measure will be introduced respecting all the journals.

There are a variety of marriages taking place, or expected to do so, before the conclusion of the season. Among others projected is that of Lord Euston, son of the Duke of Grafton, with Miss Baring, niece of the Duke de Bassano; and M. de Ganay marries Miss Ridgeway, whose mother, an American, has shone for many years in Parisian society as a beauty and a fortune: the dowry of the bride amounts to 180,000 francs, and her expectations are enormous.

At M. Mignet's, jeweller, in the Passage Jouffroy, are now being exhibited the articles made to order for the Sultan. Among these are a head-dress of roses and lilies in diamonds; four bouquets of pinks and narcissi, the natural size, in rubies and brilliants; twelve cups in massive gold set with diamond flowers; a magnificent gold service of plate, a full-length mirror, with a solid silver frame; and an infinity of other objects equally costly and splendid.

M. Vron having decided not to bring out his projected paper, M. de Girardin has sold his piece, "La Fille du Millionnaire," to the "Monde Illustré" for 7000 francs.

M. de Lamartine is now occupied in preparing an article which will fill the numbers of his periodical, the "Cours de Littérature," and which consists in a personal defence of himself as poet, historian, and statesman, and a reply to all the attacks made upon him, especially by the belligerent saint of the *Univers*, M. Louis Venillot. No doubt, M. de Lamartine will present his readers and the public with a very fine piece of eloquence; but what such a work has to do with the "Cours de Littérature" we are rather at a loss to conjecture.

A report prevailed a few days since that the Princess Belgiojoso, finding herself compromised by the late conspiracy, had committed suicide. It is hardly necessary to state that not the smallest foundation for any such report ever existed.

M. Granier de Cassagnac has published an article in the *Constitutionnel*, replying to the *Débats*, which has excited much surprise and reprobation. The tendency of this production may be judged from the following passage:—"Whoever defames the Empire urges towards the assassination of the Emperor."

The entrance of M. Emile Augier into the Academy has been hailed in the warmest manner. The admission of MM. Laprade and Jules Sandeau, on the 11th inst., seems assured.

On the 8th or the 10th inst. is to appear, at the Italian Opera, the "Martha" of M. Flotow. Two novelties are to be introduced into the work—"La Romance de la Rose," founded on an old Irish air, and "Un Pas de Gigue," danced by Madame Nautier Didier. The Théâtre Lyrique is preparing the "Perle de Brésil" of Félicien David, to be sung by Madame Mislau-Carvalho.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes the following message from the Emperor, which was laid before the Senate on Monday by M. Fould, the Minister of State, and ordered to be deposited in the archives:—

Messieurs les Sénateurs.—The Senate's Consultum of July 17, 1856, leaves an uncertainty, which I find it useful to put an end to this day forth. In fact, it confers the Regency on the Empress, or, in default of her, on the French Princes, only in case the Emperor should not otherwise have disposed thereof by a public or secret document.

I believe I am satisfying the public wish, at the same time that I am obeying my sentiments of high confidence in the Empress, by designating her as Regent. Moved by the same sentiments, I designate, in default of her, to succeed her in the Regency, the French Princes according to their order of succession to the Crown.

I have also wished to obviate the hesitations that might be occasioned, so far as concerns the Council of Regency, by the alternatives which are left by the 18th article of the Senate's Consultum of July 17. In consequence, I have instituted a Privy Council, which, together with the two French Princes nearest in the line of succession, will become a Council of Regency by the simple fact of the accession of the Emperor whilst a minor, if at that moment I have not created another by a public document. This Privy Council, consisting of men who are in my confidence, will be consulted on high matters of State, and will prepare itself, by the study of the duties and necessities of the Government, for the important part which the future may have in reserve for it.

Whereupon, I pray God that He may have you in His holy keeping.

At the Palace of the Tuilleries, this 1st of Feb., 1858.

NAPOLEON.

The message is accompanied by letters patent, which are couched in these terms:—

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French.

To all those who see these presents, greeting:

Wishing to put an end from this day forth to the uncertainties resulting from the Senate's Consultum of July 17, 1856, and to give to our well-beloved wife, the Empress Eugénie, tokens of the high confidence we have in her, we have resolved to confer on her, and do confer on her by these presents, the title of Regent, to assume the said title and exercise its functions on and from the day of the accession of the Emperor whilst a minor, the whole in conformity with the regulations of the Senate's Consultum on the Regency.

We command our Minister of State to make the communication of these present letters to our Keeper of the Seals, that they may be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and also to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Corps, and of the Council of State.

Given at our Palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 1, 1858.

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor's command.

The Minister of State, ACHILLE FOULD.

The Imperial decree appoints to be the Council of Regency, in conjunction with "the two French Princes nearest in the hereditary order," the following persons, who are in the meantime to compose a Privy Council, under the presidency of the Emperor himself:—Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris; Marshal Pelissier, Duc de Malakoff; M. Achille Fould, Minister of State; M. Troplong, President of the Council of State; the Count de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif; M. Baroche, President of the Senate; and the Count de Persigny, Ambassador in London.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the following Imperial decree:—"Willing to give our well-beloved uncle, the Prince Jérôme Napoleon, tokens of our high confidence, we have resolved to invest him, as we do invest him by these presents, with the right of taking part in the ordinary and extraordinary meetings of our councils, desiring him to preside over them during our absences, and this in conformity with our instructions and our orders.—NAPOLEON."

A new repressive law has been proposed to the Corps Legislatif. It consists of certain additions to several of the articles of the Penal Code. Article 2 punishes with imprisonment of from one month to two years every individual who, with the object of disturbing the public peace, or of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of

the Emperor, shall have practised any intrigues or carried on any correspondence either within this country or abroad.

Article 3 punishes the sale of murderous engines without a proper authorisation.

Article 7 declares as follows: "Any individual may be interné in France or Algeria, or expelled, who was condemned, expelled, interné, or transported, in May or June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in December, 1851, and who may again have been pointed out by important circumstances as dangerous to the public safety."

##### PRUSSIA.

His Majesty the King of Prussia appears to be improving daily in health. During the last few days he has been taking a great deal of exercise in the open air, despite the unusual severity of the weather.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and suite arrived in Berlin on Saturday from Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. His Royal Highness paid a visit to their Majesties at Charlottenburg shortly after his arrival. An address was presented to the Prince, on his arrival, by the municipality of Berlin, apropos of his return from witnessing his son's marriage.

The accounts from the various provinces show that in almost every large town the authorities have celebrated the Royal marriage in one way or another: in some cases by dinners of the upper classes; in others by treats to the poor, the inmates of hospitals, or of prisons, &c., with the accompaniments here and there of illuminations, &c. In Cologne, Glogen, Friedstadt, Buckow, Königsberg, Elbing, Meseritz, Bergen, Halle, &c., the Prussian authorities have been the festal originators; in Dantzic, our Consul-General, Mr. Plaw—in Cologne, our acting Consul, Mr. Crosschwaite—have been the hosts. The officers of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Königsberg, telegraphed to the Adjutant of Prince Frederick William, in London, the facts of the healths of the newly-married couple having just been drunk at the dinner they had held there in honour of the marriage.

The *Publicist* states that of all the trades' companies which will take part in the festal procession of February 8, the chimneysweepers will be the most numerous; they are to consist of twenty-four masters and forty-two journeymen. The masters will appear in black body-coat, black cravat, waistcoat, and trousers; the journeymen in new suits of working clothes, with the hoe they use in cleaning the chimneys on their shoulders; twelve apprentices in new working clothes, and provided with brush and ladder, will also be of the party; and the whole procession will be preceded by a band of orphan boys, which has been engaged at the expense of seventy thalers. The furriers will all appear fur-clad, the marshals of the trade company distinguished by lappels and wristbands of ermine. The turners will carry an enormous chessboard, manufactured with unusual skill, as the emblem of their trade. The joiners have got up a banner, made entirely of wood, but which is described as very ingeniously put together; the weight, however, is very considerable, and will require special contrivances for carrying it.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

In the Senate Mr. Gwin has introduced a bill authorising the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. It proposes to locate the road at a point on the Missouri River, between the Big Sioux and the Kansas Rivers, thence running to San Francisco on the most eligible route. In aid of the construction of the work, alternate sections of land on each side of the road are to be granted, and 12,500 dollars advanced on the completion of every twenty-five miles of the track, until 25,000,000 dollars are expended; the amount to be reimbursed in mail service and the transportation of troops and munitions of war. The President is to receive the bids and make the contract for twenty years. Five per cent of the stock is to be issued.

In the House of Representatives the proceedings had been but of slight importance. The Judiciary Committee had been instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law restraining the introduction of foreign paupers and criminals into the United States. A bill had been introduced for an international copyright. The House refused to consider a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution by providing that only native-born citizens and those naturalised under the general naturalisation laws shall be deemed qualified as electors.

There is fresh news from the army of Utah; this time with full details of the condition and prospects of the troops. The letters come down in date to the 1st of December, and represent a state of things anything but agreeable. The main army had taken possession of Fort Bridger, 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City, and was preparing busily to resist the inclemency of a winter among the mountains. The Mormons had burnt down the old buildings; but the soldiers were at work with picks, shovels, axes, and hammers repairing the mischief. The thermometer had already indicated very cold weather. The correspondent of the *Tribune* speaks of the mercury as having been at 16 deg. below zero. Cold, hunger, exposure, and hardships had told with fearful force upon the stock.

In regard to the affairs of Utah, the *St. Louis Republican* had received information from Fort Lawrence through an Indian trader, who reports meeting, on the 23rd of December, between 600 and 700 Cheyenne and Comanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their villages on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles south-east of Fort Lawrence. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp which was erected there until spring, and then employ themselves, under Mormon influence in harassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel Johnson. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had 80,000 fighting men, well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications, and a large number of Indian allies, and declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away from Utah.

The last accounts from Utah represent Brigham Young as being re-installed with much formality in his office of leader, and vowing the direct vengeance against every invader of Mormon territory. A report—needing confirmation, however—was current that a civil war had broken out among the Mormons upon the question of opposing the entry of the United States' troops. Brigham Young, and about half of the Mormons, were, it is said, in favour of giving immediate battle to the Federal troops. This proposal was opposed by the other half, and hence arose the split.

Nothing definite was known as to the recent election in Kansas. A despatch from St. Louis says:—

Gentlemen from Kansas state that General Calhoun was to commence counting the returns of the election of 21st December on Tuesday last, in the presence of the presiding officers of the Legislature and Governor Denver. As soon as this was done a messenger would be dispatched to Washington with the vote and State Constitution. General Calhoun would not leave the territory till after the returns were made of the election for State officers.

The Legislature of Alabama, by an unanimous vote, have adopted resolutions authorising the Governor of that State to call a State convention in the event of Congress refusing to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

The New York House of Assembly was still without a Speaker, although the balloting had continued for more than a fortnight.

A public school at Brooklyn was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult. There were nearly 900 pupils present at the time the fire broke out, and, in the excitement attending their exit from the building, seven boys, between the ages of six and ten years, were crushed and suffocated by their companions on the middle landing of the lower stairway.

##### AUSTRALIA.

Sydney papers to the 12th December announce the withdrawal by the Government of the Land Bill under the following circumstances:—After much discussion on the bill, as its clauses were brought seriatim before the House, it was moved that the Chairman "ask leave to sit again that day six months," when the House was equally divided. The chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the Government, but the Premier accepted the division as decisive of the fate of the bill, and next day obtained leave to withdraw it.

The Overland Mail brings papers from Melbourne to Dec. 15. The following are the chief points of interest:—

The first Session of the Victoria Parliament was terminated by prorogation on the 24th November; and, after a few days' recess, a new Session opened, for the purpose chiefly of voting supplies for the ensuing year. The financial statement of the Treasurer exhibits the revenues in a satisfactory state, and a considerable reduction in the expenditure.

Three Reform Bills were promised by the Ministry, comprising a more equal distribution of representation, triennial parliaments, the payment of members, and a law to suppress bribery and intimidation.

Government have called for tenders for the execution of upwards of 200 miles of railway.

An Act has been passed to oblige the Chinese in Victoria to take out a licence, renewable every two months, to reside in the colony.



The whole of the estates belonging to the National Freehold Land Society, originated by the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor, are soon to be disposed of under an order of the Court of Chancery, either by private contract or under the hammer.





MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

## THE WEDDING MEDAL.

WE engrave the Medal by Mr. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint. The obverse bears the busts of the Bridegroom and Bride; and the reverse the date of the marriage, within a wreath of roses and orange blossoms.

## THE WEDDING JEWELS.

FROM the numerous costly presents we engrave the magnificent Opal and Diamond Suite. (forming part of the trousseau of the Princess Royal), composed of jewels of the very finest quality procurable, and set in the slightest possible manner, to show the beauties of this splendid gem. The suite consists of necklace, earrings, and a brooch, forming also a bracelet centre. The pendants on each side of the centre opal are five large diamonds.

Above the opal and diamond suite is engraved a very elegant bracelet in emeralds and diamonds, with neck ornament to match. The gems are of unusually fine quality and large size. The two suites form part of the jewellery manufactured for the Princess Royal by Mr. J. Turner, 53 and 59, New Bond-street. The opals are stated in the *Morning Post* to have been the present of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the emeralds of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER  
AT WINDSOR.

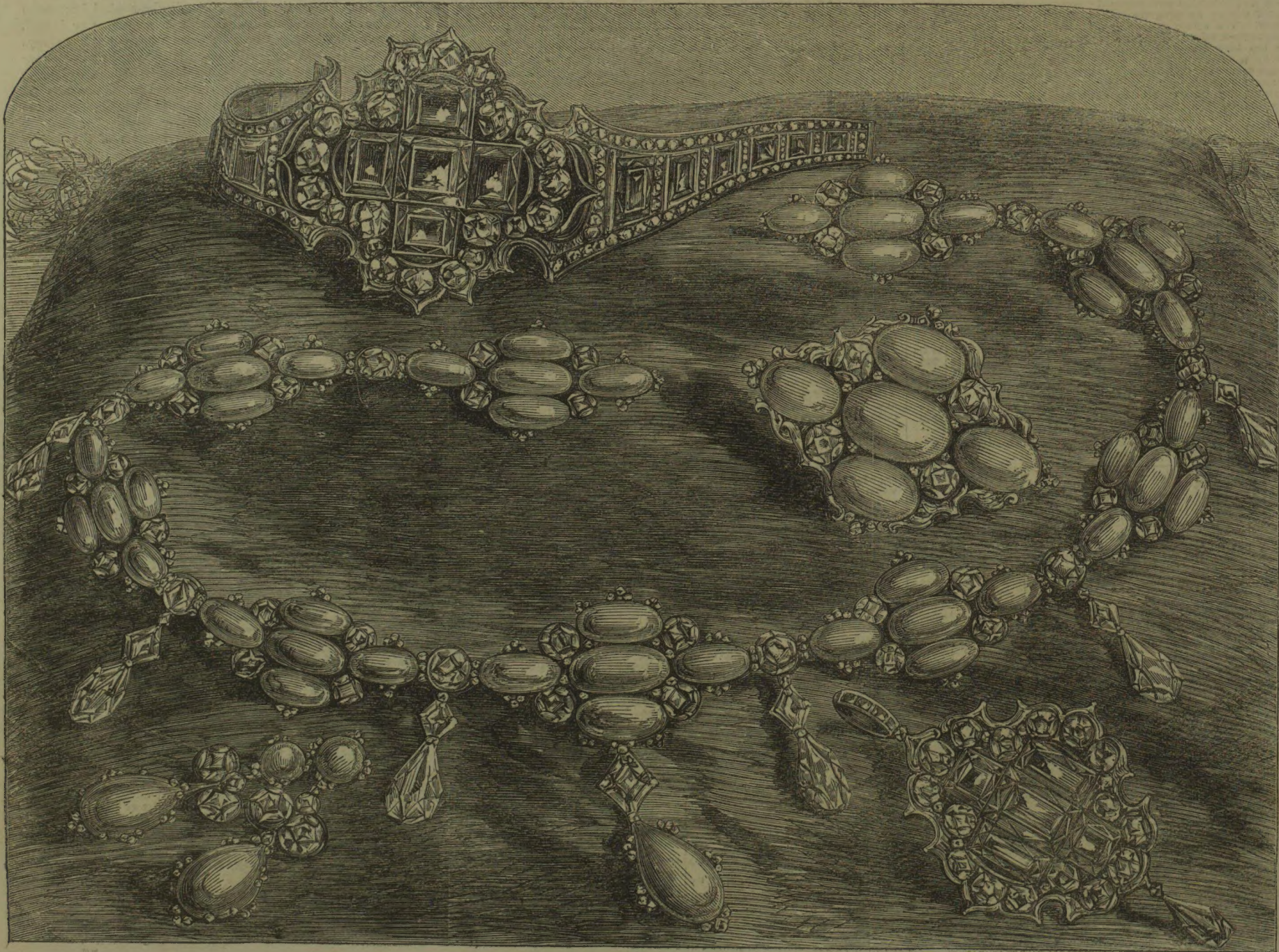
PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA was invested with the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle on Thursday. The Princess Frederick William wore a dress of white silk, brocaded with gold, trimmed with gold lace, and a white satin skirt, trimmed with gold lace. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of holly, gold leaves, white feathers, and diamond ornaments. Her Majesty wore the mantle of the Garter. The Prince, having been declared duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was conducted into the Chapter-room. The Prince then knelt near the Queen; Garter King of Arms on his knee presented the "Garter;" and her Majesty, assisted by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on his Royal Highness's left leg, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Garter King of Arms presented in like manner the Ribbon and "George;" and her Majesty, assisted as before, put the same over his Royal Highness' left shoulder, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Prince Frederick William kissed her Majesty's hand, and, having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, retired. His Royal Highness appeared in a Prussian uniform. The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening, in the Waterloo Gallery. All the Knights of the Garter assisting at the Chapter were honoured with invitations. The guests amounted to

seventy-one. The magnificent service of silver gilt was used upon this occasion, and the plateau was brilliantly lit by numerous golden candelabra filled with wax lights, the candelabrum of "St. George" forming the centre ornament of the Royal table.

## DRESSES OF THE BRIDEMAIDS.

IN our Journal of last week we engraved the Bridemaids in their elegant costumes. These dresses were from a design furnished by the illustrious bride herself. They consisted of a white glacé petticoat, entirely covered by six deep tulle flounces, over which a tunic of tulle, trimmed with ruffles of tulle, fell, looped up on one side with a bouquet of pink roses and white Scotch heather. The body was trimmed with draperies of tulle, with hanging sleeves of the same material, trimmed with ruffles. A bouquet of the same flowers was worn in the girdle and upon each shoulder. This dress was an exquisite artistic combination, and curious readers will be interested to know that the heather was modelled from a sprig gathered by her Royal Highness in her parting walk on the mountains of Balmoral. The modiste of these beautiful dresses was Mrs. Murray, of Portman-street.

The tasteful head-dress, or wreath, was composed of the same flowers as those on the dress, and was prepared by M. Nestor Tirard, of Down-street, Piccadilly. They were sketched for our artists by permission of her Majesty.



EMERALD AND DIAMOND BRACELET, AND OPAL AND DIAMOND SUITE, PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.





INVESTITURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.







world, and command success. At home rules wisely the modest housewife, the children's mother, and guides all to good. Man governs and convinces by the sword; woman, bearing the sceptre of morals, rules by soft persuasive prayers. The difference thus indicated pervades all society. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William may, in the performance of his duties, have to head his army, and strike for the independence of his throne and country. He may be called on to battle with faction, or to protect that philosophic freedom of thought for which his countrymen are famous, and enforce that toleration which they generally enjoy, and to permit which seems about the hardest and last lesson men have to learn. The duties of her Royal Highness will be at home and in the domestic circle. Like her Royal mother, she will be an example of that orderly virtue which, by its mere presence, sheds a holy influence on all. Each in his or her sphere will be powerful for good or evil; but her Royal Highness, uniting womanly virtues with a strong sense of woman's duties, may, in her high political station, be one of the most influential of human beings. To such a high destiny she seems called; and, as she went forth, all the nation prayed God prosper her. Should our great hopes not be realised, it will be only another bond between the cottage and the throne, as establishing for all an equal doom and a common law.

The Royal pair, we are happy to say, arrived safely at Antwerp on Wednesday afternoon, and were received by his Majesty the King of the Belgians. Her Royal Highness was looking remarkably well. The Royal party immediately left Antwerp for Brussels.

### THE COURT.

The return of the Court to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle was announced last week. On Saturday the Queen held a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which was very numerous attended. On the same day the Prince and Princess Frederick William received congratulatory addresses from the Corporation of the city of London and other public bodies.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess Frederick William took their departure for Berlin. Her Majesty the Queen, with all the Royal family, accompanied by the Prince and Princess, passed at a quarter before twelve o'clock to the hall. The Queen here took leave of her daughter and Prince Frederick William; the Princess Alice and the younger members of the Royal family also parted with their sister; the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge accompanying the Prince and Princess to Gravesend. The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe took leave of their Royal Highnesses in the hall. Her Majesty, with the Royal children and the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, accompanied the Prince and Princess to the principal entrance.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at Buckingham Palace. At the Court, Count Chreptowich, the Russian Minister, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his letters of recall. Rear-Admiral von Döckum had also an audience, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark. At the Council Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Judge of the Court of Probate, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The Marquis of Clanricarde was sworn into office as Lord Privy Seal. The Queen pricked the list of Sheriffs for the present year for the different counties of England and Wales. Mr. William Hodges, Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope, was presented to the Queen, by Secretary Sir George Grey, and received from her Majesty the honour of Knighthood. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

Major General Buckley and Colonel F. H. Seymour have relieved Lord Alfred Paget and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby in their duties as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

We believe we are correct in announcing that her Majesty will hold two levees during the present month; and that the Court will remove, about the 22nd or 23rd instant, to Osborne. The Queen will pass the Easter recess at Windsor Castle.

### THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Saturday, at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of receiving congratulations on the happy event of the Royal nuptials. The Court was very numerous attended.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The great officers of State received the Queen, and conducted her and the Prince to the Royal closet.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at a quarter-past two o'clock, attended by Lady Churchill, Countess Perponcher, Countess Marie Zu Lynar, Countess Wally von Hohenenthal, Sir Frederic Stovin, Count Perponcher, Baron Ernest Stockmar, General von Schreckenstein, M. General von Moltke, Captain von Schweinitz, Lieutenant von Zastrow, Dr. Wegner, and Captain von Lindern.

Their Royal Highnesses were escorted by a party of Life Guards, and were received at St. James's Palace by the Vice-Chamberlain, who conducted the Prince and Princess to the Royal closet.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, arrived about the same time, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh attended the Drawingroom.

The Queen entered the throne-room at half-past two o'clock, attended by a brilliant Court. The Prince Consort took his place on the right of her Majesty, the Princess Frederick William occupying a position on the left of her Royal mother, with the Prince Frederick William standing by her side.

The Queen wore a train of cerise and silver brocade silk, trimmed with silver blonde and bows of cerise satin ribbon. The petticoat white satin, trimmed with bouillonnés of silver blonde and branches of camellias. The dress was ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a diadem of diamonds and feathers.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia wore a dress of white moiré antique, trimmed with satin ruches, white roses, and jasmine. The petticoat, white moiré antique, with deep flounces of Honiton lace, trimmed to correspond with the train. The corsage was ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a diadem of diamonds and a necklace of pearls.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a petticoat of mauve silk with six flounces of white lace. The train, mauve moiré antique, trimmed to correspond with the dress. A diamond stomacher and a necklace of emeralds and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond tiara.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a blue crêpe petticoat, trimmed with flounces of Honiton lace, looped up with bouquets of roses. A train of blue moiré antique, trimmed with Honiton lace to correspond with the dress. A stomacher of diamonds and pearls. Necklaces and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a diadem of diamonds, feathers and Honiton lace lappets, with diamond ornaments.

The ladies' toilettes were generally exceedingly tasteful and elegant. Amongst many others specially remarkable for their beauty may be instance those of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Wiltton, the Countess Vane, Frances Countess Waldegrave, Lady Georgiana Codrington, and the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert. The eight young ladies who officiated as bridesmaids of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia attended, by request of her Royal Highness, in the costumes worn by them at the marriage ceremony on the 25th ult., with the addition of rich white lace trains.

The company were more than two hours in passing before the Queen, and it was nearly five o'clock when her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia received addresses of congratulation on Saturday at Buckingham Palace from the Corporation of the city of London, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London, the Corporation of Birmingham, and from the Fishmongers' Company.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and officers of the Corporation, accompanied by a numerous deputation of members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, arrived at the Palace at half-past one o'clock, and were soon after ushered to the presence of the Prince and Princess.

Their Royal Highnesses received the Corporation in the yellow drawing-room, and were attended by the Countess Perponcher, the Countess Marie Zu Lynar, the Countess Wally von Hohenenthal, General von Schreckenstein, Count Perponcher, Major-General von Moltke, Captain von Schweinitz, Lieutenant von Zastrow, Baron Ernest Stockmar, Dr. Wegner, and Captain von Lindern.

The Recorder then read the addresses to the Prince and Princess:—

"The Princess made the following gracious reply:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—Your very kind address calls for my warmest acknowledgments.

"I especially thank you for alluding to the heavy debt of gratitude I owe to my Royal parents.

"To show myself at all times worthy of their past tender solicitude, and to emulate their example, will through life be the object of my ambition.

"It cannot but afford me the greatest satisfaction to find, in the sentiments expressed by you, an additional and important proof that an alliance formed with a view to my happiness, and in accordance with the choice of my heart, meets with the joyous approbation of my beloved native country, to which I shall ever remain faithfully and devotedly attached.

"Whilst I confidently follow my beloved husband to a distant country, where the esteem and love which he so deservedly enjoys will be a security for my kind and cordial reception, your assurance that you will sometimes think of me when departed will lessen the pangs of separation."

The Prince replied as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I am most grateful for the congratulations, good wishes, and affectionate feelings conveyed in your address, on behalf of the Corporation of this great metropolis. I sincerely rejoice to find that an alliance so dear to my heart meets with the cordial sympathy of the citizens of London; and it is to me a source of equal satisfaction to form, through this alliance, a still closer connection with this enlightened country and kindred people."

The members of the Corporation then withdrew.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Helena and Louisa, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Lord High Admiral of the Prussian Navy, left Newhaven on Saturday last, for Dieppe, en route for Paris and Berlin.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner, at Cambridge House, on Tuesday, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Sir B. Hall, M.P., Sir Henry Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fairbairn, and Mr. Panizzi.

Lord and Lady John Russell came to town on Tuesday from Richmond for the season. The noble Lord and her Ladyship paid a visit last week to Woburn, where a numerous circle of aristocratic company have been enjoying the hospitality of the Duke of Bedford.

Lord Brougham arrived at Paris on Saturday last, from his Lordship's chateau at Cannes. The noble and learned Lord, who is in excellent health, has since left the French capital for London.

A supplement of sixteen pages was issued on Tuesday night with the *London Gazette*. It is entirely devoted to a minute heraldic account of the recent Royal wedding and the installation of the bridegroom as a Knight of the Garter.

LEAVES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—The Lord Chamberlain has given notice that her Majesty will hold leaves at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, 18th inst.; Wednesday, 10th March next; Wednesday, 17th March next. N.B.—The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the levee on the 17th of March next, it being a collar day.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

AT REIGATE the Liberal candidates, determined to put an end to the anomaly of three gentlemen of nearly the same political character hopelessly contesting the borough for the vacant seat, resolved to submit their names to the Liberal portion of the constituency, and to allow them to elect the man of their choice by the process of the ballot. This preliminary election took place on Friday (last week), and not the slightest confusion or disturbance attended the proceedings. The result was that Mr. Doulton, who obtained the greatest number of votes, will go to the poll with the undivided force of the Liberal party—the two other candidates, according to agreement, retiring from the contest—against Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. Monson.

MR. MILNER GIBSON was warmly received at a great meeting of the Liberals of Ashton-under-Lyne held on Thursday week in the Town-hall, to celebrate his recent election as representative of the borough. There were about 600 persons present. Mr. Milner Gibson delivered an address to his constituents on the political topics of the day, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—Meetings have been held during the past week in favour of Parliamentary reform at many of the principal towns in the kingdom. Among the places that have most decisively spoken out on the subject are Birmingham, Carlisle, Doncaster, Manchester, and Norwich. A substantial extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, and more equal electoral districts, have been the points generally urged and insisted on at these meetings.

TOLL REFORM IN SCOTLAND.—There have been lately some severe contests in the Scottish counties, but reform has generally carried the day, the old turnpikes going to the wall. Lord Elcho's intended motion seems to get continuous support; and a proposition of his opponent, Mr. Christopher Nisbett Hamilton, the ex-Protectionist M.P., was negatived by seventeen against eleven at the Haddington county meeting last week. Mr. Hamilton's proposition was a readjustment of tolls. The Marquis of Tweeddale's motion for a rate in aid on horses (in support of the local rates), in the event of an abolition of the gates, has been postponed. The extra horse-tax is the millstone which hangs round the neck of the progress of abolition, and it is impossible to levy it on horses generally.

OPENING OF THE NEW GRAVING DOCK AT PARTICK.—On Thursday week the new graving dock for the port of Glasgow, constructed by Messrs. Tod and McGregor, at Meadowside, Partick, was opened under the most auspicious circumstances. In forty minutes after the opening of the sluices there was a depth of seventeen feet of water in the dock, when the gates were thrown open, and the *Glasgow* steam-ship was towed into the dock; the steamer *Albion* was afterwards hauled up to the stern of the *Glasgow*; and the work of the day was celebrated by loud cheers, the roar of cannon, and the inspiring strains of three instrumental bands. A collation, provided by Messrs. Tod and McGregor, was partaken of by many hundreds; and a ball in the evening wound up the inaugural festivities.

ROBBERY OF A JEWELLER'S STOCK.—On Saturday morning last nearly the whole of the valuable stock of Mr. Fisher, watchmaker and jeweller, of Old Bond-street, Bath, was carried off by thieves. The booty consisted of gold and silver watches, plate, diamonds, and jewellery, valued at £1500.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—On Sunday morning last the shop of Messrs. Fattorini and Sons, jewellers, Bradford, was entered, and about £1800 worth of jewellery was stolen therefrom. The proprietors of the establishment were attending mass at the time of the robbery, and the premises, which are usually guarded night and day, were left wholly unprotected. Adjoining Messrs. Fattorini's shop, which is situated in Kirkgate, is an empty house, the upper part of which is divided from the upper room of Messrs. Fattorini's house by a wooden partition, in which a square hole had been cut by means of a centric bit and saw, and through which the thief effected his entrance to and egress from the jewellers' shop. The following is a list of the missing articles:—About 40 gold and 45 silver English lever watches, 40 gold and 35 silver Geneva watches, 150 gold wedding-rings, 50 gold hoops, 50 gold chains, 6 gold Albert chains, 5 gold fob-chains and topaz seals, 4 gold bracelets, 24 silver guards, 6 silver Albert guards, 3 plated fob-chains, and a number of secondhand watches.

A FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION occurred on Tuesday evening at the colliery known as "The Diamond Pit," at Bardsley, a locality in the Knott Lanes division of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, and about two miles north of that town. About two hundred men and boys are employed in the pit. The explosion occurred just as they were leaving the pit, and about one half the number had been drawn up. The force of the explosion was so great that, although the shaft is four hundred and seventy yards deep, the rope attached to one of the cradles was blown off the pulley at the "head-stocks," and the rope was at once taken off the drum. The conductors were also broken, and the utmost care became necessary in winding up and down with the remaining rope. As soon as it was possible to descend there was no lack of volunteers to go down and aid in bringing up the survivors. The confusion and the darkness prevented any regular muster or roll-call of the men and boys brought up before and after the explosion. It is feared that forty lives have been sacrificed. A great number of persons also have been severely burnt and otherwise injured.

COMMITTAL OF A COTTON-SPINNER FOR ARSON.—Early in November last the cotton-spinning mill of Mr. George Thwaites, at Euxton, near Chorley, was wholly destroyed by fire. There were suspicious circumstances attending the fire which caused inquiries to be instituted as to its cause, but leading to no result. The mill was insured in the Manchester Office for the sum of £2670. A person named James Holden, a carder in the employ of Mr. Thwaites, has made a statement to the effect that his master instigated him to set fire to the mill, and that he was to receive £100 for the deed. On Wednesday week Mr. Thwaites and Holden were both apprehended, and on Friday were taken before the magistrates. Thwaites said he had nothing to say. The prisoners were both committed for trial at Lancaster Assizes.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

NEW PEERS.—Lord Ebury and Lord Chesham took their seats on their elevation, as Barons of the United Kingdom.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—Lord CAMPBELL laid a bill on the table to amend the law of libel, the provisions of which were three in number. The first gave immunity to reports of meetings of both Houses of Parliament open to the public; the second gave a good defence to fair reports of public meetings where no damage or loss had been sustained; and the third defined what was to be considered as a public meeting. The bill was read a first time.

REFORM OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.—In reply to Lord Brougham, the LORD CHANCELLOR said a bill upon this subject had been prepared, but he could not say when it would be laid on the table.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Earl GRANVILLE gave notice that he should on Monday night move an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—Lord PAMMURE gave notice that he should on Monday night move a vote of thanks to the army in India, and to those engaged in its military occupation.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Earl GRANVILLE then moved the adjournment of the House.—The Earl of DERRY expressed his surprise that such a motion had been made without fuller information as to recent events and Ministerial intentions being first given to the House, especially as some such statement seemed to be imperatively necessary in connection with the aspect of affairs abroad. Although relieved from all apprehension with regard to Lucknow, affairs in India were still menacing and threatening in the highest degree. Our army in India had undoubtedly achieved great things; but we must not flatter ourselves that we had put down the revolt for a task of great magnitude had to be accomplished with most inadequate means, and double our present force there would not be too much to restore our empire in India and re-establish tranquillity. The mere wear and tear of war would consume 18,000 men a year, and every effort ought to be made to forward reinforcements. He recommended the embodiment of the Militia as the best mode of recruiting for the army, and the best mode of providing for the internal defence of the country; and he would also press upon the Government the advisability of authorising the raising of troops in our colonies. After dwelling at some length on this subject, the noble Earl said he could not conclude without calling attention to the atrocious attempt recently made to assassinate the Emperor of the French, which had produced a most painful feeling, and caused accusations and charges to be made against this country which were utterly unfounded. He lamented the feeling thus produced, and sincerely trusted that such an accusation would not have the effect of alienating the people of the two countries; and he thought the refugee question ought to be speedily settled. No doubt there were persons in this country who entertained designs dangerous to foreign Sovereigns, but they were known to the police, and, so far as our repugnance to the system of surveillance would permit, were under observation. The Government of this country had always considered it its duty to give warning to foreign Sovereigns when such designs came to its knowledge; and, indeed, he ventured to express his conviction that the Emperor of the French, on more than one occasion, had been indebted for his safety to warnings given to him by her Majesty's Government of conspiracies against him (Hear, hear). He thought it necessary that her Majesty's Government should state whether they intended to give more effectual protection to foreign Sovereigns; but he would never consent to violate in the slightest degree that right of asylum which it had always been the pride of England to afford (Hear, hear). Earl GRANVILLE also expressed his abhorrence of any attempt to attain political objects by assassination; but deeply regretted the tone of addresses which had been presented to the Emperor of the French. He was glad to hear the noble Earl's sentiments with regard to the right of asylum; for it would be folly in her Majesty's Government to propose anything that might tend to abridge the liberty of any persons residing in this country, so long as they obeyed its laws.—After a few words from the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord PAMMURE said reinforcements were being sent to India at the rate of 1000 men per month, and so prosperous was the recruiting service that he hoped shortly to increase that number.—After some remarks from Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and the Earl of Hardwicke, the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met, at four o'clock, for the first time since the Christmas recess.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. M. Gibson took his seat for Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Cavendish, for Buckinghamshire; Mr. Lyall, for Whitehaven; Sir A. Agnew, for Wigan; Mr. Dent, for Scarborough; and Mr. Duff, for Elgin.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered for the city of Limerick, in the room of Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, made a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that he should to-morrow move an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the marriage of her daughter, the Princess Royal.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN INDIA.—Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move the thanks of the House to the army and navy for their services in India.

THE ALIEN ACT.—Lord PALMERSTON also gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to murder.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should that day fortnight ask leave to bring in a bill to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

EQUALISATION OF POOR RATES.—Mr. AYRTON gave notice that he should, on the 16th inst., ask leave to bring in a bill for the equalisation of poor-rates in the metropolis.

THE HAVELOCK PENSION.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that he should next day move to discharge the order for the second reading of the Sir H. Havelock Pension Bill, and instead move a resolution in Committee for granting pensions to the son and widow of the late Sir H. Havelock.

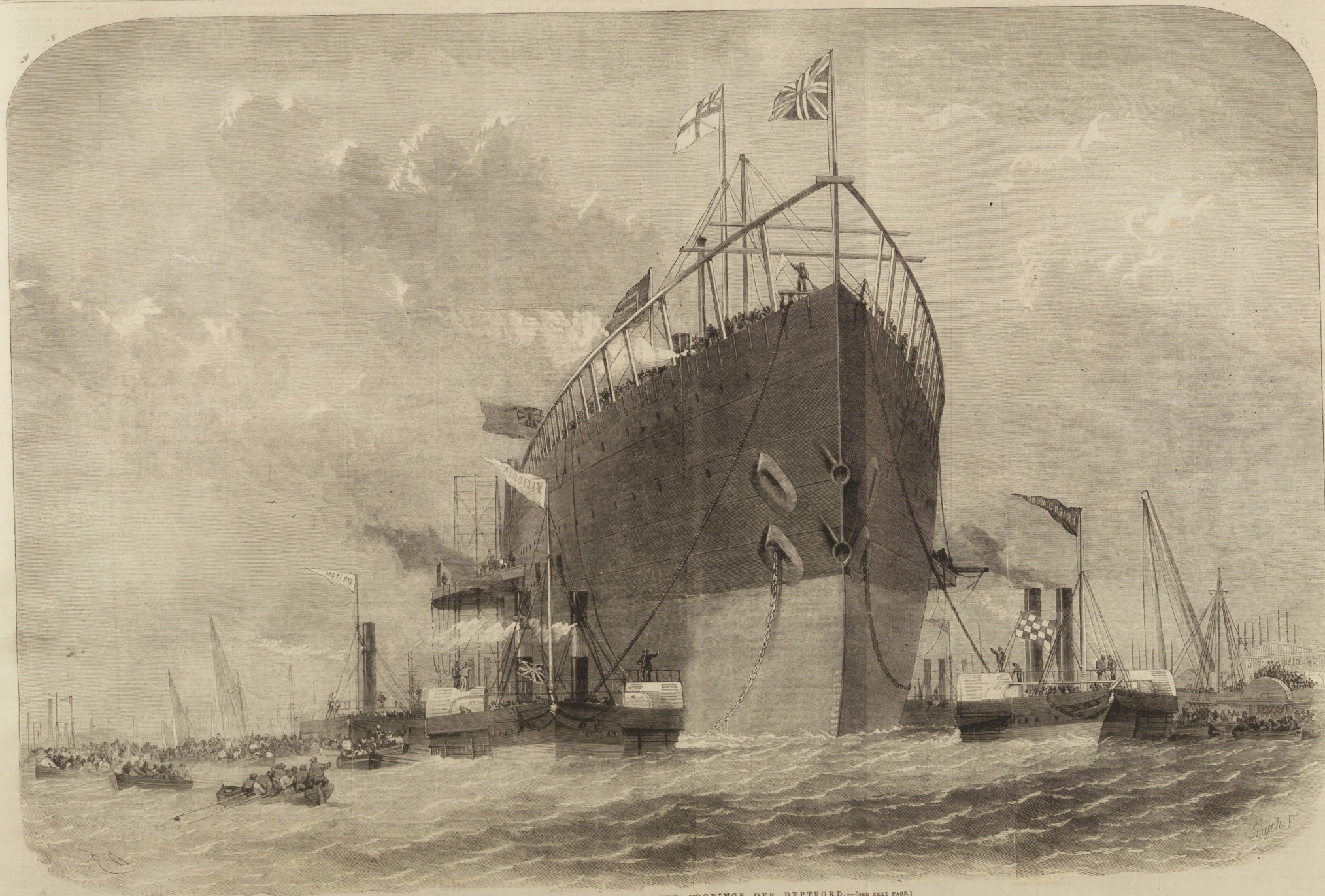
THE INDIAN MUTINY.—Mr. V. SMITH gave notice that he should shortly ask leave to bring in a bill to enable the East India Company to raise money for the public service in India.

THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO INDIA.—Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the measures taken by her Majesty's Government for the transport of troops and stores to India.—Lord PALMERSTON consented to the motion.—Mr. DISRAELI objected that the motion was not in accordance with the notice given by the gallant General; and that, therefore, it was out of order.—After some discussion upon the point of form, the SPEAKER decided that the motion could be put.—Mr. DISRAELI again complained of the course taken, and charged Sir De Lacy Evans with having made an arrangement with Government upon the subject.—Sir DE LACY EVANS asserted that he had never exchanged one word with any member of Government upon the subject.—The SPEAKER then recommended that the motion before the chair should be withdrawn, and the motion as it originally stood substituted.—This was agreed to, and Sir DE LACY EVANS then submitted the motion as it stood upon the paper, as follows:—"A Select Committee to inquire concerning the measures resorted to, or which were available, and as to the lines of communication adopted, for reinforcing our army during the pending revolt in India, and to report thereon to this House, with a view to ascertaining the arrangements that should be made towards meeting any further important emergencies involving the security of our Eastern dominions."—Mr. DISRAELI said the best course would be to withdraw the motion until a fresh notice had been given, so as to give an opportunity for a full discussion of a question in which the country felt a warm interest, for the reasons given by Lord Palmerston before the recess for not sending troops by the overland route were by no means of a satisfactory character.—Lord PALMERSTON defended the opinion he had formerly expressed, and asserted that the subject would be better discussed by a Committee up stairs than by the House at large.—Sir C. NAPIER supported the motion, and asserted the superiority of steaming over sailing vessels as a means of transport.—Sir DE LACY EVANS again vindicated his conduct in bringing forward the motion, and reasserted his complete independence of the Government.—After remarks from Mr. Bentinck, Sir J. Elphinstone, Lord John Russell, Mr. Vansittart, and Lord A. Vane, the House divided, and affirmed the motion by 147 to 78—majority, 69.

REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—Sir G. GREY asked leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of London. The main provisions of which were that the number of Common Councilmen would be reduced to 112, the abolition of the Court of Aldermen, the establishment of a stipendiary magistracy, the extension of the constituency, so as to comprehend all £10 householders, and the abolition of all street tolls and exclusive privileges.—After a brief discussion leave was given, and the bill was read a first time.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Rectories*: Rev. W. Berry to Waddingham, Lincoln; Rev. N. Bland to Kneokane, Ireland; Rev. C. F. Child to Holbrook, Suffolk; Rev. A. B. Crooke to Trimmingham, Norfolk; Rev. H. Harris to Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts; Rev. R. W. Kennar to Aale, Norfolk; Rev. R. Morey to Snitterby, Lincoln; Rev. C. Paul to Lickmollassy, in the diocese of Clonfert.—*Incumbencies*: Rev. F. W. Johnson to St. John's, Great Yarmouth; Rev. J. H. Scowcroft, to St. Matthew, Birmingham.—*Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. T. G. Curtler to Aslaeton, Norfolk; Rev. T. Hugo to All Saints, Bishopsgate.—*Curacies, &c.*: Rev. Mr. Davies to St. Mary, Melcombe Regis, Dorset; Rev. A. R. B. Wright to Downton, Wilts; Rev. J. Wood to be Chaplain of the Union, Aylesbury, Bucks; Rev. W. H. Stirling to be Secretary of the Patagonian Missionary Society.





THE "LEVIATHAN" TOWED TO HER MOORINGS OFF DEPTFORD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



FLOATING OF THE "LEVIATHAN."

THE completion of the launch of this stupendous and beautiful vessel took place on Sunday last, under the most favourable circumstances, unattended with a single accident; and the *Leviathan* now rides safely at her moorings off Deptford, the much-desired end having been achieved amidst the hearty congratulations of many thousands of persons on the river, and a considerable number of distinguished individuals and others interested in the success of the undertaking on board the ship itself.

Saturday was fixed for the floating of the vessel, and everything was accomplished that human ingenuity and foresight could suggest in order to secure success; but an adverse wind interfered with the set arrangements, and it was deemed advisable to postpone the launch until a more favourable opportunity should occur. Captain Harrison confidently believing that it would be next to insanity to proceed with the task during the continuance of the wind that then prevailed, and the attempt was most judiciously abandoned till the following day, when, between twelve and one p.m., as the flood relieved the weight upon the launching-ways, some of the hydraulic machines were set to work for the last time to push the vessel as far as possible into the river. She moved easily, and with such a low rate of pressure that a short time gave her an advance of 80 inches, which showed that more than half the cradles were quite pushed off the ways and rested on the river bottom. At half-past one the men in the row-boats stationed alongside observed that she no longer rested on the cradles—that she was, in fact, afloat; but the transition was so gradual that few were aware of it until the tugs began steaming ahead, and showed that at last she was fairly under way. Then the cheers which arose from the yard and from the decks, from the boats in the river, and the crews of the ships at anchor up and down the stream, spread the news far and wide; and thus, under the most favourable circumstances, the *Leviathan* commenced her first voyage on the Thames.

Two powerful tug-boats were at her bows and two were fastened astern. Other steamers also were in attendance, and rendered their aid. The progress of the vessel continued most satisfactorily for several minutes, when, unfortunately, the outward paddle came into contact with some lighters which had been employed in the earlier stages of the launch, and its further progress was impeded until they were removed, an operation of considerable difficulty, and one of the barges had to be scuttled and sunk before a proper passage could be secured, and the tugs again set in motion. The mighty ship, now gliding smoothly as a swan, stood across the river, and, upon reaching her proper position, she was secured to the Government moorings which had been destined to receive her. Mutual congratulations took place upon the deck of the vessel, where, amongst many others, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Hope, Mr. Yates, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Dufferin, and Mr. Bentinck, M.P. had assembled, and the completion of the launch was hailed with another most enthusiastic cheer.

During the progress of the vessel an extraordinary scene took place. When her stern cradle had been relieved from the great weight which had reposed upon it, the immense timbers parted and darted above the surface of the water, point upwards, like shoals of springing porpoises. Another incident attracted considerable attention, and at first caused some amount of unnecessary alarm. The immense chains which had held the vessel on land were one by one released, and as they glided through the hawse-holes they created a sound like heavy peals of thunder, which, until the cause was ascertained, induced people to believe that some accident had occurred or some part of the tackle given way. During the afternoon the various river steamers came down crowded to excess; the numerous occupants of which joined in the congratulations which everywhere awaited Mr. Brunel. Every point of land, too, where a view of the proceedings of the ship could be obtained was densely crowded; and a feeling of the liveliest satisfaction seemed to be expressed in the countenances of all present. Thousands of persons continued to flock down to Millwall and Deptford up to an advanced hour, and the church bells of the latter place rung out a merry peal in honour of the occasion.

When the vessel first moved there were only 14 feet of water at the bows; and when moored she registered 10½ feet aft, and 14 feet 11 inches forward, within six inches of the amount calculated.

It will be very gratifying to those who take an interest in the success of Mr. Scott Russell's noble ship to know that she has not sustained the slightest blemish, and that her "shear" is as free from defect as before the launch was attempted.

In concluding our report, and adding our congratulations on the success of the undertaking, we cannot omit to notice the unwearied exertions of Mr. Yates, the secretary, who has on all occasions evinced the greatest courtesy and kindness to every person who had any business with him; and to that gentleman, Mr. William Jacob, and Captain Harrison, we tender our acknowledgments for the assistance afforded us.

The vessel will remain in her present position, opposite Deptford, until she has been fitted—a process which will occupy from four to five months.

THE THEATRES, &c.

**DRURY LANE.**—A new drama was produced on Monday. It is probably derived from the French, if we may judge from the tone of sentiment. The materials, however, are slight, and the action is confined to one act. That action has been a stage property for many a day, and relates to the bravery and impudence of a Gascon hero, who thinks himself the favoured lover of a Baroness, and becomes the confidant of a King, and ultimately rises into favour and happiness. Mr. Roxby is the daring and audacious youth, who retains the bouquet of the lady in question, though not intended for him; and the Baroness is Mrs. Leigh Murray, whose affections are at first set on the *Duc d'Anjou*, the said *Duc* being gracefully personated by Miss M. Oliver. Then there is the *Raoul de Givry* (Mr. W. Templeton), who fights a duel with the *Duc* in behalf of his cousin, the Baroness. The Gascon acts as second to the *Duc*, and thus acquires an intimacy with him which turns up to his advantage when the latter becomes King of Spain. Of this fact, however, the hero is conveniently kept ignorant for a time, in order that he may amuse the audience by an overfamiliarity with the new-made monarch, while the courtiers about him are paying their homage and soliciting favours. The King rewards his services by promoting the Baroness's father, and permitting the Gascon's marriage with herself. All this is common enough; but the piece is bustling, and Mr. Roxby swaggers through the character with vigour. Hence its success.

**LYCEUM.**—A new and original drama, in one act, of great delicacy and beauty, and entitled "A Hard Struggle," by Mr. Westland Marston, was produced on Monday. No mode of telling the story can intimate to the reader the interest created by the acting, the materials being so slight and the effect so disproportionate. *Reuben Holt* (Mr. Charles Dillon) is a rough-hit kindly nature, who has formed a boyhood's love for a fair playmate, to whom he is affianced. But *Lilian* (Mrs. C. Dillon) requires a change of climate for the sake of her health, and at Madeira makes another attachment. She returns, and one *Fergus Graham* (Mr. Shore) appears, to *Reuben's* surprise, in the character of her lover. An orphan grandchild, named *Amy* (Miss Amelie Conquest), is the witness of their interview, and communicates the particulars to her grandfather (Mr. Barrett). The latter, thinking that *Lilian* had been insulted, follows *Fergus*, from whom he receives such an explanation as induces him to question *Lilian* on the point. Here follows the hard struggle—the mental conflict—for the lady's conduct leaves no doubt of the altered state of her affections. *Reuben* is at last morally victorious, making his rival happy. But he finds a refuge in the love of *Amy*, who, though a child, shows herself strongly and passionately enamoured of the rude, uneducated, but noble *Reuben*, who in her sees his future wife. With this announcement the curtain falls upon a graceful and a touching drama, most pathetically acted by Mr. C. Dillon and Miss A. Conquest, a young lady who made her debut on the occasion.

**OLYMPIC.**—"You Can't Marry your Grandmother" was revived on Monday, with marked success. It will be recollected that the play was the production of Mr. T. H. Bayley, the song-writer, and originally produced at this theatre under Vestris' management. The present cast differs throughout from the former, and is very effective. Miss Wyndham, who is becoming rapidly a great favourite at this theatre, acted with much spirit, and a rare naturalness of manner. She was charmingly dressed, and made a most enchanting grandmother in her bridal robes. The son and grandfather for the nonce were well supported by Mr. W. Gordon and Mr. Addison; while the three domestics were dashed through with much liveliness by Messrs. Leslie and H. Wigan, and Mrs. Emden. The reproduction of this petite comedy will be serviceable to the management, as a full house testified the utmost satisfaction throughout the performance, and the curtain was raised in obedience to the heartiest applause at the termination of the piece.

MUSIC.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD, our young pianist, has begun at her own residence a series of Concerts of Classical Pianoforte Music. They are similar in plan to those of last season, with this difference, that they correspond more strictly with their designation; being no longer interspersed with vocal music, but consisting wholly of pianoforte pieces performed by Miss Goddard herself. They are of extraordinary interest, and of great importance, as tending to the progress of music in this country; for Miss Goddard, in addition to powers as a performer not surpassed by any pianist of the day, possesses a thorough knowledge of every school of the instrument, and employs this knowledge in reviving the most beautiful compositions of the older masters, in bringing again to light many of those gems of art which the mutability of fashion would otherwise have consigned to oblivion. This tendency of her efforts was strikingly exemplified on Tuesday evening, when she gave her first concert of the present season. That such was the case, will be apparent from her programme:—

PART I.				
Sonata in F, piano and violin, Miss Goddard and M. Sainton	..	..	Haydn.	
Grand Dramatic Sonata in G minor	..	..	Clementi.	
Prelude and Fugue (à la Tarantella)	..	..	Bach.	
PART II.				
Grand Sonata in C, Op. 24	..	..	Weber.	
Grand Trio in B flat, piano, violin, and violoncello, Op. 97	..	..	Beethoven.	

The two sonatas of Haydn and Clementi are so old that they have become novelties to the present musical public. They are beautiful compositions, and their freshness was felt by the whole audience to be delightful. Haydn did not profess to be a performer on the pianoforte, but he thoroughly understood the mechanism and powers of the instrument; wrote much music expressly for it; and his pianoforte sonatas, &c., fifty years ago, were in the hands of every amateur. Miss Goddard has shown us that they are as charming as ever; and we trust that our young pianists will profit by the discovery. Clementi was one of the greatest pianists of his time. In his youth he was the rival of Mozart, and in his maturity he was without a rival. Throughout Europe, and particularly in England, where he chiefly resided, his superb sonatas were the delight of every performer, professional or amateur, who deserved the name. They possess the highest qualities of music: beautiful strains of melody, rich and varied harmonies, poetical fancy, and deep feeling. The sonata played by Miss Goddard is one of the finest among them. It is founded on the tale of Dido, and the wild passions of the forsaken Queen are painted with a force and truth of expression which Beethoven himself could hardly have exceeded. Weber, more modern than either of the above masters, is yet little known among us as a composer for the pianoforte. We think of him only as the author of the "Der Freischütz," "Euryanthe," and "Oberon." But his pianoforte works—excessively difficult to execute—are treasures of beauty, and ought to be studied by every lover of music. Beethoven's trio in B flat—the grandest of all his concerted pieces for the piano—in which Miss Goddard was ably accompanied by M. Sainton and Herr Lidel, was a worthy conclusion to this remarkable concert. The rooms were crowded to the doors, and many of the most eminent musical artists and amateurs were present.

WE lately noticed the commencement for this season of Mr. HULLAH'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS at St. Martin's Hall. The second was given on Tuesday evening, and was not less excellent and successful than the first. Its most interesting feature was the debut of a young English pianist, Miss Fanny Howell, the daughter of our eminent performer on the contrabasso. She played Hummel's well-known septuor, for the piano and wind instruments, with a grace, delicacy, and neatness of execution which gained her warm and unanimous applause. She has yet to acquire greater strength of hand and more decision and confidence of manner; but she gives every promise of future excellence. The great orchestral pieces of the evening were Beethoven's overture to "Leonora," and Mendelssohn's first symphony in C minor, both admirably performed by Mr. Hullah's excellent band. The beautiful finale to the second act of Spohr's "Zemire and Azor" was sung with great effect—the leading part being taken by Miss Banks, a young singer, who is making great progress in her profession.

**BOSTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—On Thursday, the 28th ult., for the first time since 1807 a perfect oratorio ("The Messiah") was represented in Lincolnshire; the principal music being sung by Madame Clara Novello, Miss Stabback, Miss Palmer, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. J. Atkinson (Norwich). The great English prima donna never sang more exquisitely. Miss Stabback (who divided with Madame Novello the soprano music) sang very finely. Mr. George Perren's beautiful tenor voice was heard to remarkable effect in the charming invocation, "Comfort ye," and the subsequent song, "Every valley." The band and chorus, under the able conductorship of Henry Farmer, of Nottingham, acquitted themselves most creditably. The audience, which included most of the clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood, was very numerous. The miscellaneous concert in the evening was supported by Madame Novello, Miss Stabback, the Orpheus Glee Union, Mr. Fielding (the eminent alto singer), and the Festival Band. It was one scene of uninterrupted enthusiasm. Madame Novello sang "Come e bello" ("Luciozia Borgia"), "The News," and "Twas within a mile of Edinburgh town," in a style that defies description; and in the National Anthem (Costa's arrangement, as sung at the Crystal Palace), in which she was admirably supported by the Orpheus Glee Union. The whole arrangements were admirable; and we congratulate the promoters not only on the manner in which the festival has been conducted, but also on the success which has crowned their labours.

**HANDEL'S "MESSIAH" IN THE PROVINCES.**—The Barnard Castle Sacred Harmonic Society performed the complete oratorio of "The Messiah" on the 29th ult., appropriating the net proceeds to the relief of the poor of the town. The committee having secured the services of Mr. Brandon, the celebrated north of England basso, the entertainment was a decided success. The choruses were sung by native talent, and were given with a closeness and precision very creditable to the singers. The soloists were Mrs. Godley, Miss Ingram, and Miss Allen, and Messrs. Brandon and Raper, who performed their parts well; but the star of the evening was, of course, Mr. Brandon.

THE FESTIVAL of the THREE CHOIRS ought to be held at Hereford this year; but we observe with regret, from the local papers that the arrangements are delayed by an impediment which seems to be becoming serious. The difficulty lies in the choice of stewards, and in obtaining the usual pecuniary guarantee. We sincerely hope that this difficulty may be got over; for it would be a sad thing if these time-honoured meetings, which have gone on without interruption for considerably more than a century, and have been the means of doing so much good, should now be brought to a stand for want of sufficient support.

**BALFE'S OPERA, "The Bohemian Girl,"** is to be produced this evening at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the title of "La Zingara." The cast embraces the principal members of the company—Piccolomini, Sannier, Belletti, and Giuglini. A portion of the music, we understand, has been rewritten by the composer.

WE learn with much regret that the illustrious veteran Spohr has met with a very serious accident, his arm having been broken by a fall. Ernst, the great violinist, too, is said to be dangerously ill at Brunn.

"FAIRHAIR'D CUPIDS." A Bridal Song. Words by MARK LEMON. Music by FRANK ROMER. (Duff and Hodgson, Oxford-street).—This song first appeared in the Royal Bridal Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; but is now published in the regular music form, which renders it more convenient for the music-deck, and also enables the vocalist and accompanist to read with more facility. Many of our leading singers have taken up this bridal song, and we have no doubt but that it will become one of our standard national melodies.

I, TOO, AM SEVENTEEN, MAMMA! Words and Music by NECTARINE SUNNYSIDE, Esq. (Cramer, Beale, and Co.).—A good drawing-room song, of a class too rare in musical literature—quiet, and ladylike in its fun, and felicitous in its allusions. The Princess Royal's marriage enables the fair singer to quote with great effect the authority of the Queen in favour of early vows. The social impediments to early marriages, which have recently attracted so large a share of attention, are also lightly touched upon. We have only to add that the song, which has already reached a second edition, may be sung by ladies of any age.

According to a general survey lately made of all the old castles and country seats now existing in France, there are 20,312; of which 311 are of the 12th and 13th centuries; 894 of the 14th and 15th; and 3114 of the 16th. The others are of a later date. More than 2500 of them have drawbridges, turrets, and crested battlements.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THANKS to "wire under the water," Wednesday night brought the news that the bride of the islands was again safe on dry land. The perpetually shifting weather justified some anxiety about her comfort, though there could be none about the safety of the powerful and splendid ark that bore her away. The Prince had literally to take his wife, in the words of Barry Cornwall's exquisite lyric,

Over the sea, and over the snow;

and, if not exactly "to the land where the sweet, sweet violets blow," to one where she will meet, we trust and believe, all the kind sentiments that can be symbolised out in the whole floral language. The details of the Royal bride's reception will be read with the utmost interest by the thousands who braved the snowstorms of Tuesday in order to line her road and give her a parting cheer, though, be her welcome to Berlin never so hearty, its cordiality can hardly equal that with which her own people proved their good wishes for the happiness of the eldest child of their Queen.

Parliament met on Thursday, and the duties of the most important Session of the last quarter of a century have commenced. It is, indeed, impossible to overrate the importance of one of the subjects which will occupy the Legislature—we mean, of course, India; while our relations with other countries, not to mention the Reform Bill (about which people do not speak with much enthusiasm), demand the gravest attention and the absence of faction.

It may be well at this crisis simply to record what is going on in France, abstaining as far as possible from comment. A Regency Bill, for providing for the Government, in the event of the transmission of the crown while Napoleon IV. is a minor, is a measure which has been adopted with prudent precaution. The amiable Empress is in such case to be the Regent, and her Majesty will have a Privy Council, of which Pelissier, De Morny, and other notabilities will be the members. The event of the 14th of January has induced the French Government to think it necessary to enact a new penal law against the disaffected, and the Emperor himself has been obliged to restrain the excessive zeal of some of the Ministers, who were for placing the most enormous powers not only in the hands of central authority, but in those of all the petty municipals of the provinces. This project has been modified, but even as the measure is to stand it presents a formidable engine. We prefer to add little or no remark upon the subject of the addresses which certain soldiers, either in folly or in the misplaced hope of pleasing far too shrewd a master to be deceived by barrack-room diplomacy, have presented to the Emperor. Could we identify the addressing regiments with some that by no means covered themselves with glory in the Crimea (to the disgust of the gallant Zouaves and others), we might even praise them for asking an opportunity of redeeming their renown.

A change in the passport system is announced. Henceforth any British subject may obtain a Foreign Office passport on the recommendation of a mayor, magistrate, or justice of the peace, and each foreign authority here will grant such document to its own subject only. This may be regarded as an improvement on a foolish system, whose abolition would be preferable.

The friends of Lord Canning are busily at work to defend him from the charges of the Anglo-Indian and English press, and in their extreme zeal they are imitating the special pleader of the old Temple story, now so obsolete from certain reforms in practice that it may almost be revived. An action having been brought for the value of a punch-bowl, alleged to have been lent and destroyed, answer was made in three pleas: 1st. It was broken when we borrowed it. 2nd. It was whole when we returned it. 3rd. We never had it at all. Lord Canning and his friends plead that his Lordship acted most wisely in not being extraordinarily severe upon the natives; that his Lordship was, indeed, most extraordinarily severe upon the natives, letting them be hanged at any European's suggestion; and that the natives did not commit the atrocities laid to their charge. We shall see what sort of a verdict is got. Meantime, we must protest against the wickedness of trying to slur over the horrors of the rebellion for the sake of improving the political position of an individual; and the nation will sympathise with Lord Shaftesbury, who loudly proclaimed the duty of England to make a fearful example of the monsters who murdered her women and children. Not all the special pleading of Lord Canning's hosts can efface these terrible words, branded to all time upon the door of the Cawnpore prison-room, the words in which a dying outraged woman appealed to God and man for vengeance upon the demons who surrounded her.

There is a rumour, with some apparent foundation, that the miscreant Nana Sahib has been captured. It is rather to be desired than believed; but there is no reason for absolutely refusing to credit it. Should this fiend be in the hands of the English, it will be somewhat difficult to adjust his doom so as to reconcile the dignity of his executioners with the desire all must feel to award him a terrible death. Were not Englishmen bound to look to higher objects than the mere gratification of feeling, there would be little difficulty in giving this ferocious and treacherous murderer of the helpless an end which should be appropriate to his deeds—the last scene of "La Juive" would afford a hint for the apparatus; and even that sentence would be less appalling than what he and his accomplices have done with little English children. But there is nothing worse for him than the gallows, which will be disgraced by bearing him.

The Indian mail brings us news of the death of a very remarkable man—Daniel Wilson, late Bishop of Calcutta. He was for many years the great popular champion of Evangelicalism in the metropolis, and when he went from the dark old Bedford-row Chapel, which his ministrations used to crowd with an intellectual audience (resembling in nothing the mobs that gather round Spurgeons and the like), to St. Mary's, the parish church at Islington, Mr. Wilson at once became a species of Bishop, and his influence extended itself over the whole see to which he was appointed. He instantly set himself to develop its resources: new churches sprang up in a district previously given over to decorous quietude, and the spiritual campaign, led by so dauntless a chief, became a complete victory. His principles have been followed out, and Islington may now be regarded as the great stronghold of the party in the Church to which Mr. Wilson belonged. He was next offered, through the influence of Lord Glenelg, the bishopric of Calcutta, and he accepted it—no ordinary effort of courage or of self-sacrifice, for his going involved the exchange of a position where he was almost idolised for a distant see, whose Bishops, as Heber and James, had been dying off with alarming rapidity. But Daniel Wilson went out "a missionary Bishop," and his life was spared for a quarter of a century. A cathedral at Calcutta rose under his hand as district churches had done, and his exertions during his episcopate were marked by the same energy and fidelity which had characterised his ministry at home. He was beloved by hundreds at home and in the East; and no one who came within the sphere of his labours could fail to be struck by the power of his mind, and by his courageous temperament, or would deny that (doctrinal differences aside) Daniel Wilson was the model of a Christian priest.



## EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM AND GRAVESEND.

TUESDAY last was a great and memorable day for the town of Gravesend, for then its inhabitants witnessed with feelings of melancholy gratification the departure from among them of the Princess Royal of England for her future home at Berlin. The municipal authorities of the town, most cordially supported by the ratepayers and inhabitants, resolved that an event of so interesting a character should be celebrated in a manner worthy of Gravesend, and gratifying to the feelings of the Royal lady, her husband, and her august parents. Right well was this resolution carried out, and the festivities and public rejoicings of the town afforded a fitting and worthy sequel to the Court pageants and gorgeous celebrations which for the past fortnight had occupied the attention of the Court and the public at large. There has not been witnessed in this country for years past so complete a scene of general rejoicing, such exuberance of pleasing and tasteful decoration, and such a general and hearty manifestation of loyal and affectionate devotion to the Sovereign and her august family as the departure of the Princess Frederick William has called forth at Gravesend. So pleasing was the reception and so gratifying to the feelings of the Prince Consort, who accompanied his daughter, that it is understood her Majesty has caused it to be intimated that on the occasion of her visiting her daughter at Berlin, she will make Gravesend the point of her departure.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge, were attended by the Countess Perponcher, Lady Churchill, Countess Walle von Hohenhausen, Countess Marie zu Lynar, Viscount Sydney, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Seymour, and other members of the respective suites. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace at a quarter to twelve, the Princess having taken a most affectionate adieu of her Royal mother, who, with the other members of her family, accompanied her on leaving to the grand entrance of the Palace. The Royal party were conveyed in five open carriages to the Bricklayers' Arms station, accompanied by a detachment of Life Guards. The route selected was along Pall-mall, Trafalgar-square, the Strand, passing under Temple-bar, along Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, Cannon-street—the first occasion in which a Royal procession has passed through the new street—over London-bridge, through the Borough, and along the Dover-road to the station. At Temple-bar the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs of London met the Royal party, and a force of the Artillery Company kept the ground, and thence proceeded to the station. Temple-bar had been hastily decorated for the occasion with flags and banners of national and civic character, and with appropriate valedictory mottoes, such as "God speed you!" "Farewell!" and others. The line of thoroughfares was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and the streets were crowded with dense masses of people, whose friendly voices sent forth a hearty greeting, and invoked numberless blessings on the Princess, who, with her husband, gracefully acknowledged the salutations which reached them from all sides, despite the thickly falling snow.

The station at the Bricklayers' Arms was very gracefully decorated, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards gave the usual salute as the Royal party, at a quarter to one o'clock, entered the station. Here were assembled several hundreds of elegantly-attired spectators, who had been admitted by tickets to view the departure; and, amid the well-known strains of the National Anthem, loud and continuous cheering, the waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of loyalty, the bride and bridegroom entered the state carriage. The Princess was attired in a suitable travelling dress; and her husband, the Prince Consort, and others who accompanied her, were clad in a manner suited to the requirements of the inclement weather. As the Princess passed along the platform, Miss Eborall, a pretty little maiden, the daughter of the general manager, presented a charming bouquet, which was received with gentle thanks by the youthful bride. The train arrived at the station at Gravesend about twenty minutes to two o'clock.

At this point commenced the decorations which had been prepared with so much good taste, and with such profusion, for the reception of the Prince and Princess. There were flags over head, and scarlet cloth under the feet, and flowering plants and a cheering people on all sides. The Hon. James Byng, Mr. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. Rich, M.P., Mr. Smiles, the secretary, and the directors of the company, accompanied the Royal train. Some Royal carriages had been sent down on the previous evening for conveying the party from the station to the Terrace Pier, where they were to embark on board the Royal yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*. As the occupants of these carriages passed through Windmill street, King street, and Harmer street, to the Terrace Pier, they could not have failed to have been highly gratified by the reception which was given to them, and the floral and other decorations which abounded. There was not a house along the whole route which was not gay with flags, not a street across which wreaths of flowers were not suspended, and along the sides of which streamers waving from tall masts did not enliven and render more festive their appearance. At the intersection of streets wreaths of pink and white roses crossed each other, bearing at their centre wreaths and crowns of the same colours. Mottoes everywhere abounded—"May ye be happy!" "May the sea only divide us!" "With confidence we trust our treasure to thee!" and others to a similar effect. Not alone in the main streets were these outward manifestations of feeling displayed, but the narrow by-streets flaunted their bunting with a marvellous profusion, exciting wonder where in the world all the flags could have come from. Some of them, it must be confessed, appeared rather out of place, and had evidently braved "the battle and the breeze" of many a local contest and party squabble, else why should Prince Frederick be requested "to vote for Stirling," or be informed of the virtue of "vote by ballot," the merits of "Briggs and Reform," or be told that "we will stand up for our corporate rights?" The airing of these flags only proved, however, how sincere and general was the desire to make as great a display as possible on this occasion. The appearance of Harmer street, leading to the pier, was remarkably pleasing, and the decorations had been arranged with a view to their general effect: wreaths of different colours were suspended from the houses of the opposite side across the street, and along its entire length every house was decorated with flags and evergreens, and every window was occupied by ladies—the iris hues of whose dresses, and the sparkling animation of their features, gave life and beauty to the scene. Thick and fast fell the snow as the Royal cortège passed along, but it neither cooled nor damped the ardour of woman's graceful salutations, nor of the boisterous cheers of stout-hearted fathers and vigorous sons.

The Terrace Pier, at the entrance of which the Royal party alighted, presented a charming fairy-like aspect. The decorations were light, tasteful, and elegant, and were arranged with a view to scenic effect. Ranged on seats on either side of the covered way were seated about 1500 of the fair maidens of Kent, whose toilets grouped together appeared as though a portion of this famous garden of England had been transplanted to the spot; while near it there floated flags and banners of all nations—those of England and Prussia were gracefully combined, and bound by lovers' knots and floral ties, such as might adorn the homes of fairy-land in some well-arranged stage scene. Ranged in lines on each side of the pathway were fifty-eight selected young maidens, the budding flowers of Kent, who were to scatter roses before the feet of the bride as she passed away from her native land. These pretty maidens wore white dresses, light blue mantles trimmed with swansdown, and wreaths of the delicate jasmine and pendulous white lily on their heads. Each fair Phillis held in her hand a fancy basket—such as Watteau might have given to some of his charming shepherdesses—which contained the roses which were to be strewn before their married sister. There were grave and sober looking civil functionaries in all the glory of big wigs, huge maces, scarlet gowns, wands of office, cocked hats, and all the other paraphernalia of beadedness, to receive the Royal lady and her husband. Mr. Troughton, the Mayor, with his brothers of Maidstone and Rochester, stood at the entrance to the pier; and Mr. Sharland, the Townclerk of Gravesend, handed to Prince Frederick an address, in which the Corporation congratulated themselves on the fact that the ancient town of Gravesend had been selected as the point of embarkation, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon the newly-married couple. The address was taken as read, and an appropriate answer will no doubt be returned from Berlin some day when his Royal Highness shall have recovered from the surfeit of similar documents from which he has been suffering for some days past. Miss Troughton, the pretty daughter of the Mayor, who was the *doyen* of the fair bery of flower-strewers, presented the Princess with a beautiful bouquet, for which the Princess replied, "Thank you, my dear." After some slight

mistake, arising from the civic authorities not recognising the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Alfred Paget, and some others who accompanied the Royal party, the Princess, with her husband, father, and two elder brothers, passed along the pier, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, crossed the temporary gangway, and, agitated with emotion, stepped on the deck of the Royal yacht which was to bear her away from the scenes of her childhood's happy hours.

The Royal party descended into the saloon and partook of luncheon. About half an hour elapsed before father and daughter, brothers and sister, parted from each other. No zealous representative of the public press, and no prying eye of eager spectators, saw what transpired; and the public will never know, and has no right to inquire, how or in what manner, or how often, parent and child, or brother and sister, embraced each other at this parting. It needed not the dull statistics of the number of kisses to tell that the pang of separation had been a severe one; the irrepressible sobs and tears of her younger brother, Alfred, the swollen eyes of the Prince of Wales, the mute and sad expression of the Prince Consort, the thoughtful and pensive gaze of the Duke of Cambridge, never for an instant directed from the yacht—the non-appearance of the bride, who remained all the time below deck—were evidences of the exquisite pain of parting which all had felt. The heart-broken look of the young Prince Alfred was something beyond power to describe. There was an honest-hearted old gentleman who stood near the spot where the young Prince was sobbing, who, unable to repress his emotions of sympathy, and regardless of all Court etiquette or distinction of rank, grasped the hand of the English-stricken Prince, and, shaking it heartily, exclaimed aloud, while tears filled his own fine expressive eyes, "God bless you, my boy!" Where is the stickler for the cold forms of courtly etiquette who would blame the man of impulse—himself a father—for such an ungoverned burst of sympathy? Prince Frederick remained standing on the deck while preparations were being made for getting the yacht under way. When the order was given to go ahead the Prince Consort advanced some steps nearer the yacht, took off his hat, and waved a last adieu to his son-in-law, who returned the salute in the same way, and remained uncovered amid the falling snow till the yacht had passed some distance from the pier.

The appearance which the river presented, although marred somewhat by the dull haze of the falling snow, was still animated and picturesque. Every ship of the Royal flotilla, as every description of craft upon the river, was dressed in its gayest bunting. The crew of the Royal yacht manned the paddles and the gunwales, and gave such cheers as none but British tars can give; thousands on the shores sent back the enlivening cheer; the guns from Tilbury Fort thundered their Royal salute; and amid the roar of guns, and cheers, and Kentish fire, there were heard exclamations from honest hearts—"God bless her!" and "Heaven bless you both!"—and adjurations to the bridegroom, which all felt were needless, but which came forth from the fulness of many a heart—"Use her well!" and "Treat her kindly!"

Some trifling casualties, caused by the lubberly conduct of one or two of the vessels of the flotilla, took place, but they were productive of neither inconvenience nor alarm; and some miles down the river the Royal yacht fouled a collier, but the crew were more frightened than hurt, the only damage sustained being the carrying away of a part of the taffrail.

The Prince Consort, the young Princes, and the Duke of Cambridge left for London immediately after the sailing of the Royal yacht. A déjeuner was afterwards given to the officers of the West Kent Militia and the Engineers, who acted as the guards of honour in the town, at the Assembly-rooms. A grand ball, extensive fireworks, general illumination, and an immense bonfire on Windmill-hill brought the festivities of this long-to-be remembered day to a happy and satisfactory termination.

From the Continent we begin to receive intelligence of the progress of the Prince and Princess Frederick William.

The Royal squadron arrived in the Scheldt on Wednesday morning at eleven, and reached Antwerp at four.

The Prince and Princess were received on landing by the King of the Belgians, the English and Prussian Ambassadors, the Consuls, and the civil and military authorities of Antwerp.

The Royal party drove at once to the railway station, and left by special train at five for Brussels.

Immense crowds lined the quays and the streets traversed by the procession, and the Royal couple were everywhere received with enthusiastic cheering.

Some particulars of the arrangements made to receive the illustrious couple on their route are given in a letter, dated Tuesday, from the *Times* correspondent at Berlin:—

Our Minister here, Lord Bloomfield, and Lord Augustus Loftus, Secretary of Legation, accompanied by an attaché of the mission, set off to-day to meet the Prince and Princess Frederick William at the Prussian frontier, that is to say, at Aix-la-Chapelle, which is the first frontier town of any consequence, and where they are expected to arrive at noon on Thursday. Here there is to be a stay of four hours, during which the military and civil authorities and various addresses are to be presented, in addition to the *personnel* of her Majesty's Mission in Berlin, a déjeuner to be taken, and the sights of the town to be seen. It will be nearly six o'clock before the train arrives in Cologne, where the military and civil authorities are to be received at the terminus, after which the Dom is to be visited and viewed, the day closing with a late dinner.

On Friday morning the cortège is to leave Deutz at half-past eight o'clock a.m. by an extra train, and not make any lengthened stop till it arrives at Herne Bochum, at which station, as being the frontier of the province of Westphalia, the General in command of the troops there will pay his respects. In Hanover, where the train is to arrive before five o'clock, a short visit of a couple of hours will be made to the Hanoverian Court. In Osnabrück, which stands on the confines of the province of Saxony, there will be another greeting offered the young couple by the military and civil authorities of that province. It will be nearly eleven o'clock before the train can arrive at Magdeburg, where halt will be made for the night; but there will first be a reception at the station of the chief officers of the various municipal authorities of that town.

On the next morning (Saturday) there will be a reception of the entire bodies of the various municipal corporations, as well as of the military authorities, so that the bridal party will not leave Magdeburg until noon. At Brandenburg, where the train enters this province, the Commander-in-Chief of the troops here, General Field-Marshal von Wrangel, and the Ober-President of the province, will pay their respects, so that the train will hardly arrive at Potsdam until three o'clock.

The day before yesterday the Royal *fourgon*, containing the necessary services of plate, was sent off from here to Cologne, to be ready for the dinner to be got up there; yesterday some of the private carriages of the young couple were sent off to meet them at Aix-la-Chapelle, and to-morrow the Royal state railway carriage will be dispatched.

Monday next is definitely fixed for the grand ceremony of the "bringing in" of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick and the Royal bride to the Prussian capital. The preparations for that day and for the ensuing fêtes are on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. Crowds of provincials and foreigners are arriving hourly, and the prices demanded for lodgings and places to view the grand procession are fabulously high.

**THE PRINCESS' BOUDOIR CARPET.**—The carpets for the bridal apartments in Windsor Castle were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lapworth and Co., of Old Bond-street. The carpet for the boudoir is Royal Wilton velvet; and the design orange-blossom in trellis pattern, on a crimson ground; the border being formed by bouquets of orange-blossom tied with white ribbon. It is a remarkably beautiful and elegant work.

**"A PIECE OF WEDDING CAKE"** is a quaint literary commemoration of the Royal nuptials, in the form of an allegory, wherein poetic spirit is agreeably mingled with the realities of life.

**THE DÉBATS** describes the bridal presents given by the Emperor and Empress to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The presents comprise portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, painted Sevres porcelain, a *corbeille de mariage* made of Sevres porcelain, and filled with the choicest gems of Paris workmanship. The Princess also received a beautiful robe of point d'Alençon, and another of point de Bruxelles; also, two albums containing the tapestry designs which are being executed at Gobelin for the Princess Frederick William's rooms at Berlin. Queen Victoria, highly gratified with these gifts, sent a message of thanks immediately by telegraph.

Sir John Soane's Museum will be open this season, as usual, on the Tuesday in each week, from the 2nd of February (last Tuesday) to the 31st of August, and likewise on Thursdays and Fridays in April, May, and June. Cards of admission to view the same are to be obtained on written application to the Curator at the Museum, or to either of the trustees.

The Senate of the United States have passed a bill allowing the officers and men engaged in the Arctic searching expedition to receive medals from the British Government.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE frost and snow have been so fitful and partial that we can hardly say what countries have been "open" and what not. The Old Berkshire had three capital runs on Friday, Saturday, and Monday; and the Quorn had a tremendously fast thirty-five minutes on the latter day, from Billesdon Coplow, and ending with a kill. He first made his point for Tilton, then, turning short to the right, bore for Rolleston, and by the brook side to Norton-by-Gaulby, where he was run into. The whole run was over a splendid country, and Treadwell and some of the foremost riders met with heavy falls. A hard-riding farmer was also well placed throughout. Up to late in December the Duke's and the Quorn had unusually good sport, and counted more than their average of "noses;" while Mr. Tailby (who had a good day on Thursday week from John Bull) has been short of foxes. The same may be observed of the Duke's and the Quorn throughout January, and cover after cover has been drawn blank, as the foxes, owing to the dry weather, have lain about in drains and hedgerows. In fact, such a bad month for scent has rarely been known. The Hon. W. Craven and Lady Craven have been among the visitors at the palace at Melton; but the town is not so full as it ought to be, and the ancient spirit is lacking. The Duke has, we hear, purchased a hunter for a very long sum from a Lincolnshire farmer—a practice too little resorted to by hunting men in general, who never stop to consider that, really and truly, they are trespassers every day they go out, and that not one farmer in a hundred ever grumbles at it. The new hunt in the Cheltenham country is to be called the "Cotswold Hunt," and we believe that the Duke of Beaufort will give back a portion of his country to Sir Maurice Berkeley. His Grace's sport has much resembled Lord Stamford's this year—short smart things: Will Stansby, who is at present his Lordship's first whip, and once hunted the Worcestershire, leaves, we hear, at the end of the season.

Mr. Frith, R.A., is, it is said, engaged on a large picture of the Derby Day, among whose cabinet of living curiosities, from "Lanky Jack" to "Donkey Jemmy," his pencil will find great scope. If the entries were not so numerous, the spring acceptances are at least well up to the mark. The Chester Cup has 91; among which both Adamas and Blink Bonny figure; and it does indeed seem hard to understand why Blink Bonny, 8 st. 4 lb., should be a favourite, when, with all the advantages of a good start, while he was virtually left at the post, she could barely beat him, at 15 lb. better terms than they will meet on now. One Act, 6 st. 10 lb., and Dulcamara, 6 st. 12 lb., are also among the "contents," and it will be strange if one of them does not become a good Woodpeckers favourite, now that Palmister has been handsomely "milked." Saunterer does not shirk his 9 st. 7 lb. in the City and Suburban, where he gives 2½ st. to his coeval, Madame de Chantilly, who is said to be the speediest mare the French have ever had. These acceptances number 66; while the Great Metropolitan has 41, or one more than the Great Northern, where Vedette, 8 st. 7 lb., does not scruple to receive only 6 lb. from Fisherman; while, according to Admiral Rous's dainty weight-for-age scale, there ought to be 8½ lb. between them. The Great Northamptonshire has 52, the Newmarket Handicap 29, and the Liverpool Steeplechase 41; Bourton says "nay" in the latter; and Emigrant and Weathercock, the winner and second horse of last year, head the list with 11 st. 7 lb.

Lincoln Races and Steeplechases are fixed for Thursday and Friday next (frost and snow permitting); and Carmarthenshire Steeplechases for Tuesday and Wednesday.

King Lear, the winner of the last Waterloo Cup, is, we believe, in training for it again; and we hear that £200 was lately refused for Dangerous Dick, whose sire, Bedlam Tom, is on sale for 25 guineas. Dangerous Dick has won about £140 in stakes during the last six weeks, and is the property of a Leicestershire farmer near Clawson Thorns.

The meetings for next week are Malton, on Tuesday, &c.; Whitehaven, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Hordley, on Wednesday; Everley (Amesbury), on Wednesday, &c.; Knipseser and Ardrossan Club, on Thursday; Pilling (O), on Thursday and Friday; and Aston Champion (Sapling), at Combermere, on Friday.

## DARTMOUTH AND TORBAY RAILWAY.

THE ceremony of turning the first turf of the line of railway which is intended to connect the port of Dartmouth with Torquay, and with the network of railways opened out by the South Devon Company, was performed on the 21st ult., amid great rejoicings, by Lawrence V. Falk, Esq., M.P., one of the members for South Devon. A procession was formed at noon from the Tor Railway station to the field adjoining the scene of action, where a commodious tent had been erected.

Among the spectators present were the Dowager Countess Brownlow, Lady Hesketh, the Dowager Lady Seale, Mrs. Lawrence Falk, Mrs. James Buller, Mrs. Belfield, and a large gathering of the leading fashionable visitors sojourning at Torquay, whose elegant equipages, drawn up in line around the field, had a very gay effect.

Mr. Henry Seale-Hayne, as chairman of the Torbay and Dartmouth Railway Company, before the ceremony, explained the objects of the company, commencing by stating the capabilities of the harbour of Dartmouth, as the best port of departure for the Cape and India steam-packets, for these reasons:—First, it had ample accommodation for steam-vessels of the largest class, and the mails could reach London in a much shorter time than from either of the other ports. It was, therefore, one of the first objects to offer the accommodation of direct railway communication to this magnificent harbour. Secondly, to develop the important commercial traffic of Brixham. Thirdly, to consider how far they could attract fashionable visitors to the port; and, lastly, how far this line could be made with a moderate chance of a fair return for the capital invested.

Mr. Margary, the assistant engineer of the line, then handed to Mr. Falk a plan of the line, and introduced Mr. Knight (the contractor), who presented the hon. member with a handsome mahogany wheelbarrow and a polished steel spade, armed with which the hon. member for South Devon turned the first turf, and having wheeled it to the "tip," and there deposited it, the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Captain and Adjutant Denis Moore, fired a *feu de joie*, the "navvies" shouted, the Brixham boatmen cheered, and, after similar manifestations of satisfaction by the large concourse of persons present, Mr. Falk, M.P., Mr. Woolcombe (chairman of the South Devon Company), and Sir Henry Seale (the Mayor of Dartmouth), briefly addressed the assembly. The company then retired to the tent, where "Success to the Railway" was fully pledged in bumpers of champagne, which was supplied in profusion, with suitable edibles, by Messrs. Smith and Knight, the contractors. The procession then reformed, and proceeded to Torquay, where the event was celebrated by a public dinner, at the Union Hall Hotel, to more than 200 of the principal inhabitants of Torquay, Paignton, Brixham, and Dartmouth. C. Seale-Hayne, Esq., presided on the occasion, supported by L. V. Falk, Esq., M.P.; H. Woolcombe, Esq., chairman of the South Devon Railway Company; Governor Holdsworth, of Dartmouth; Sir H. Seale, Bart., Mayor of Dartmouth; and other influential gentlemen. After dinner a variety of toasts were drunk, and speeches made explaining the views and prospects of the Dartmouth and Torquay Railway Company, and collateral interests.

The proposed line is to be single, and on the broad gauge. It commences at the South Devon station at Tor, passing thence on by Livermead to Paignton; then on to Galmpton (about two miles from Brixham); then down the banks of the Dart to the floating bridge at Dartmouth, a distance of nine miles and a quarter.

## NOTTINGHAM POULTRY, PIGEON, RABBIT, AND CANARY SHOW.

THIS, the second show held recently at Nottingham, proved a great advance over the former, both as regards quality and management, the part held in the Mechanics' Hall being truly beautiful, consisting as it did of rabbits, pigeons, bantams, and canaries, the latter being ranged on a platform along the centre. The fowls, ducks, geese, and turkeys, had a separate building erected purposely for them in the open space attached to the institution. The number of entries amounted to 828, of which 581 were fowls, 202 pigeons, 65 canaries, and 39 rabbits. The poultry were very good as regards quality; the game fowl being remarkably fine, also the Hamburg classes. The geese were of extraordinary weight, the gander in Mr. John Brown's prize pen weighing nearly 28 lb. But the most attractive part of the show, if we judge by the way the public lingered round the pens, was the pigeons, the judgment of which seemed to give entire satisfaction, with the ex-





1. First Prize Buff Belgian (718). Mr. T. Fellows, Birmingham.  
2. First Prize Buff Variegated Belgian (755). Mr. J. Widdowson, Nottingham.

3. First Prize Golden-spangled Lizard (773). Mr. T. Fellows, Birmingham.  
4. First Prize Mealy London Fancy (788). Mr. C. Moore, Nottingham.

5. First Prize Yellow Belgian (712). Mr. T. Fellows, Birmingham.  
6. First Prize Mealy Goldfinch Mule. Mr. Lloyd, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

PRIZE CANARIES AT THE NOTTINGHAM POULTRY, PIGEON, RABBIT, AND CANARY SHOW.

exception of the toy cup, and the first-prize trumpeter; Mr. Maddiford's highly commended birds in the former being considered by the public to be decidedly the best, as was also thought of the second-prize trumpeters. We now come to the canaries, of which we give an illustration, as being one of our household pets; no

doubt their peculiar forms will prove interesting. We give the long, thin, and decidedly not beautiful Belgian; the old and favourite yellow-tongue, the beautiful variety called the London fancy, the rich-coloured and delicately-formed lizard, and the goldfinch mule, all of which are first prize birds; but refrain from giving our opinion which

possesses the most beauty, as it is entirely a matter of taste. Suffice it to say that the show was highly creditable, and had a large share of admiration, especially from the fairer sex, who gazed long and untiringly at the sweet little children of song. The rabbits were of the usual quality, and exhibited no particular feature worthy of notice.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE DARTMOUTH AND TORBAY RAILWAY, AT TORQUAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1857.

FROM New York, the capital of the "Empire State," to Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State," is a distance, by rail, of eighty-seven miles. Pennsylvania is called the "Keystone State" as being the keystone of American liberty, and the scene of the ever-memorable Declaration of Independence. The point of departure from New York is at Jersey city, over the North River Ferry; and the point of arrival is at Camden, on the River Delaware, exactly opposite to the city of the Quakers, to which the passengers are conveyed by one of the monster steam ferry-boats common in all the rivers and cities of the Union. The road passes the whole way through the flat alluvial districts of New Jersey—a State which the New Yorkers declare to stand in the same anomalous relation to the Union as that occupied by the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed to the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. But New Jersey can afford to despise the joke—if joke it be; for, though one of the smallest, it is one of the most prosperous States in the country.

Philadelphia, the second city of the Union, with a population of 600,000 souls, is neither attractive nor imposing. It stands upon a level with the waters of the Delaware, and does not contain within its whole boundaries an eminence one-third of the height of Ludgate-hill. It contains a very large number of churches and chapels, but none of them is distinguished for architectural beauty of dome, tower, or spire. The whole place is formal, mean, precise, and unattractive, leaving no impression upon the mind of the traveller but that of a weary sameness and provoking rectangularity. Except in Chestnut-street (the centre of business) and Walnut-street (the fashionable quarter), all the streets of the city are built on the same model. The same third-rate houses—of the kind which the Englishman sees in Birmingham and Manchester—seem to rise on every side, all of one colour, and of one shape; all with green Venetian blinds on the upper, and with white blinds on the lower, stories;—all equally prim, dull, and respectable. The foot pavements are of the same colour as the houses, neither drab nor red, but a mixture of both—suggestive of the story of the English Quaker of the old school to whom, as he sat behind his desk at his warehouse in Manchester, was delivered a packet, with a bill requesting payment. The old Quaker opened the packet and found a coat—a hunting-coat, red as red could be. "What is this?" he said to the messenger. "There is a mistake here, friend." "No," said the messenger; "'tis a coat for Mr. Thomas." "Thomas," said his father to the young Quaker who had become smitten with an unquakerly passion for hunting, "is this for thee?" "Yea, father," replied the son. "And what is it?" rejoined the sire. "A coat," replied the son. "Yea, Thomas; but what colour is it?" "Why," said Thomas, somewhat bewildered, and scratching his head to expedite the delivery of the tardy answer, "it's a kind of a fiery-drab." Such is the colour of Philadelphia—the Quaker city, the city of brotherly love, or, according to the disparaging assertion of New Yorkers, the city of "brotherly love and riots." It is fiery-drab wherever you turn—fiery-drab houses, fiery-drab pavements, fiery-drab chapels, and fiery-drab churches. One peculiarity of Philadelphia, in addition to the unvarying rectangularity of its streets, is, that the carriage-ways are always dirty and the foot-ways always clean. Nobody purifies, or cares to purify, the carriage-road; but everybody seems to be bent upon cleaning the fiery-drab pavements. Morning, noon, and night the work of ablution goes on. Negro men and women, with a fair admixture of Irish female "helps," are continually squirting water over the pavements from gutta-percha tubes, and twirling the moisture from their ever-busy mops over the lower garments of the wayfarers, till the streets run with water. The passing vehicles continually churn up the mud, and the road is never allowed to dry, unless under the irresistible compulsion of the thermometer at zero.

The population of Philadelphia is not so largely imbued with the Quaker element as might be supposed from its history and origin. Though William Penn was its founder, and is to some extent its patron saint, the coreligionists of William Penn, so far from being in the majority, do not number above 30,000 out of 600,000 inhabitants. Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen are numerous; Irish and descendants of Irish are also numerous; and Germans and descendants of Germans the more numerous still. To the Germans Philadelphia owes the establishment within the last five years of several extensive breweries, and the introduction to every part of the Union of a taste for "Lager beer"—an excellent beverage, well suited to the climate, and resembling the Bavarian beer of Europe, though by no means so strong or so aromatic as the Lager beer of Vienna, from which it derives its name. Prior to the introduction of this novelty beer was very little known in America. English porter, stout, and ale, besides being exorbitantly dear, were not well suited to the climate, but Lager beer supplied the very article required. It was exactly to the taste of the Germans, and from them a love of it has gradually extended to all sections and races of the people. The rich consume oysters and champagne; the poorer classes consume oysters and Lager beer, and that is one of the principal social differences between the two sections of the community. If Messrs. Bass or Allsopp ever had a chance of extending their trade into this country, the Lager beer breweries of Philadelphia have seriously diminished or taken it away from them. What American will give thirty-seven cents (eighteenpence English) for a pint of pale ale, or porter, when he can procure a pint of Lager for five cents?

There are some fine stores, banks, and warehouses in Chestnut-street, and some showy buildings of granite and white marble in course of construction. There are also some superior private houses of marble and granite in Walnut-street. It is one of the peculiarities of Philadelphia that the door-steps of every house that has any pretensions to style are of white marble. At this season, however, the white marble of the door-steps is covered up with wood, and workmen are busily employed in the principal thoroughfares in encasing the steps in planks of deal in preparation for the frost; they would otherwise be so slippery as to be dangerous to life and limb.

There are but two public buildings in the city which will repay

the visit of any traveller who is pressed for time; and these are the State House, or Independence Hall, in Chestnut-street—the most venerable and the most venerated building in America—and the Girard College, at the outskirts of the town. No stranger should omit visiting them both. The State House is illustrious as the place where the first American Congress held its sittings, and where, on the ever-memorable 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted and read to the assembled people, and publicly proclaimed from the steps fronting the street. The building has been jealously preserved as it stood in that day; and the room in which the solemn conclave was held—now called the Hall of Independence—is adorned with the same internal fittings and decorations as on the day that made America a free and a great nation. Cold is the heart and stagnant the fancy and imagination of any man, whatever his nation or habits of thought, who can stand unmoved in this simple chamber, or be unimpressed by the noble thoughts and generous aspirations which its history excites. On every side are relics of the great departed—portraits of the high-souled and fearless men who affixed their signatures to the document which severed their connection with the country of their birth and that of their ancestors, with the country which they loved, as a true son loves the unjust and hard-hearted father in spite of his injustice and obstinacy, and with the yearning hope, strong as nature itself, that the father will relent, or,—if he do not relent, acknowledge that age has its faults as well as youth, and that the duty of age is to be tolerant and forgiving. Among other relics are the walking-stick of Washington and the writing-table of Benjamin Franklin. The table has a ticket upon it announcing it for sale, upon condition that the purchaser do not remove the relic from Philadelphia, and that he allow the public to have access to it at stated times. The price is only 120 dollars, about £24 sterling; but the city of Philadelphia, according to the janitor of the hall, is too poor to purchase it—being deeply involved in debt, without a cent which it can fairly call its own. Another relic, still more interesting than either of these, is the great bell which, on the 4th of July, 1776, rang to the people the joyous tidings of the Declaration of Independence; and which now bears, and bore long before its sonorous voice was called into requisition on that august occasion, the prophetic inscription "*Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof*." This bell, a sacred one to all Americans, is now past service; and having been accidentally cracked some years ago—like Big Ben of Westminster—was removed from the belfry to the hall, where it now stands surmounted by a stuffed eagle. Either the eagle is too small for the bell, or the bell is too large for the eagle—a disparity which strikes all visitors. On mentioning my impression to the janitor, he admitted the fact, and stated that last year an American gentleman, who entertained the same idea, sent him a splendid eagle, nearly three times as large as the actual occupant of the place of honour. Unfortunately, however, the big eagle had but one wing; and, as a disabled eagle upon a cracked bell would have afforded but too many opportunities to the jibbers of jibes and the jokers of malicious jokes, the gift was respectfully declined, and the little eagle, strong, compact, and without a flaw, holds his seat upon the relic, until some more ponderous and unexceptionable bird shall be permitted to dethrone him.

The Girard College is a noble building of the purest white marble—beyond all comparison the finest public monument on the American continent. It is built on the model of a Grecian temple of the Corinthian order; is 218 feet long, 160 broad, and 97 high; and closely resembles the beautiful Townhall of Birmingham; the great difference between the two being the dazzling whiteness and more costly material of the Philadelphian edifice. The grounds of the main building and its four contiguous halls cover forty-five acres. Stephen Girard, the founder, originally a poor French emigrant, came to Philadelphia at ten years of age, without a penny or a friend, and, as a merchant and banker in the city of his adoption, accumulated a fortune of upwards of six millions of dollars, the greater portion of which he bequeathed to the foundation of the college which bears his name. The college and grounds cost two millions of dollars, or £400,000 sterling, and their endowment about as much more. The institution is for the support and education of orphan boys, such as Girard himself was when he first came to Philadelphia. The peculiarity of the institution is that no religious doctrine whatever is permitted to be taught within its walls. The Bible, without comment, is read night and morning to the boys; but such a dislike had the founder to priests and clergymen of all denominations that no minister of religion is permitted even to enter within the walls of the college. The question is put to all visitors whether they are clergymen? and, if the reply be in the affirmative, they are refused admittance. Upon these, as well as upon the personal grounds of their own disinclination, the will was contested by the numerous relations of Girard: he had no relations when he came to Philadelphia, but France produced a whole colony of them before and after his death—and in all countries rich men have more cousins than they are aware of. After a long course of litigation the sanity of the testator, as well as the morality of the will, was established by the Courts, and upwards of three hundred boys are now receiving within the walls of the college a plain education to fit them for the duties of life. In the entrance-hall is a fine marble statue of Stephen Girard, surmounting a sarcophagus containing his remains—for it was another command in his will that he should not be buried in consecrated ground. In an upper chamber of the building are preserved his household furniture, his day-books and ledgers, his china, his pictures, and his wearing apparel. Among the latter is a pair of blue velvet knee-breeches which he wore at the time of his death, very threadbare and shabby, and adorned with several patches far more substantial than the garment whose deficiencies they attempted to hide, but must have made more glaring.

C. M.

MR. J. P. GRANT, in a letter from Benares on the 21st of December, concerning an idle story of his having released 150 mutineers and interfered with the late General Neill, writes as follows:—"There is not the slightest conceivable foundation for any part of the story. I have not released or pardoned a single person. No case about European soldiers assaulting mutineers, or rebels being released, or ordered to be released, ever occurred at all either at Cawnpore or anywhere else. I never saw General Neill, nor had any relations with him of any sort, public or private, or any concern with any of his measures, and beyond thinking him a very fine fellow, and expressing my opinion of him frequently, I have never taken a part in anything relating to him, or had an opportunity of doing so."

## THE WAR IN CHINA

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON RIVER.

SINCE the arrival of the gun-boats nothing has been talked of but the long-projected ascent of the river to Canton, which at length seems upon the point of receiving its well-merited punishment. Directly the last instalment of "jollicies" (marines) arrive operations will commence. At present, the most curious feature in Hong-Kong is the number of Chinese coolies assisting our seamen to embark shot, shell, and ammunition for the purpose of destroying one of the principal cities of their empire. These coolies will do anything for money; in fact, that is the characteristic of their countrymen.

As the period approaches when Hong-Kong will be left with but few defenders, either naval or military, the residents appear to entertain grave doubts of their safety: this is not to be wondered at, considering they are surrounded by a population of 80,000 souls of the same race and religion as those with whom we are at war. If, however, disturbances do commence, they will have only to thank their own ignorance, want of energy, and mismanagement.

A little firm administration of the law is greatly wanted out here for instance, a petty officer of one of the gun-boats landed the other day to buy provisions for his commander; he was inveigled into a by-lane by a shopkeeper of the main street, and there fallen upon by about twenty Chinamen, who beat him shamefully, took his money, and ran away—this in the middle of the day. The whole affair was treated as a matter of course by police officials. There does not appear to be the least restriction to the entrance of any number of Chinamen into Hong-Kong; and, doubtless, there are many Mandarins at this moment in Victoria.

How easy it would be for them to incite the population to the destruction of Hong-Kong whilst we are taking Canton I leave you to judge. Our legislators out here have taken care not to Anglicise the native population in the least: every native is essentially a Chinaman in spirit and feeling as much as if he were a resident of Canton; in short, Hong-Kong is not in truth a British possession; it is still held by the Chinese, who tolerate a handful of English settlers! How differently affairs are conducted at Manila and Batavia!

In contradistinction to the unpopularity of the shore administration is the respect and admiration everywhere evinced for the Admiral Commander-in-Chief, who has earned for himself the affection of every one out here. Cocked-hats and epaulets are quite out of fashion; routine and red tape are on the wane; yet somehow the efficiency of the fleet does not seem less than of yore, and, if ever there was a popular Admiral, Sir Michael Seymour is the man.

This morning (Tuesday, November 17) the first instalment of the fleet left Hong-Kong to go up the river. The Admiral does not leave till the 19th, his presence being necessary at a diplomatic dinner at Government House. You see "yo habits and customs of yo Englyshe" are fondly adhered to even in this distant colony. The Chinese have a similar custom, which they call Chin-chin-Jos, and the only difference is that the latter put victuals and drink before their God, the former put it inside theirs!

We left Hong-Kong at sunrise; the rain of the preceding night had somewhat cooled the air, but the clouds were fast dispersing, giving promise of a beautiful day. Steaming through the Cum-sing-moon passage, near the entrance of the river, the French fleet came in sight, lying at anchor, and making a very imposing appearance. Even at this early hour the crews were exercising on the opposite shore in all sorts of manoeuvres likely to be useful in the coming struggle with the Chinese. Indeed, they are indefatigable in training both officers and men—an example which might be followed with advantage in our navy.

Near its mouth the Canton River is wide and imposing, gradually narrowing as the stream is ascended. It is thickly studded with islands, and has many shallow bays and indentations, the beau-ideal of a lurking-place for pirates; and we can easily account for the precaution wisely practised by the early navigators while ascending this river. Various fishing-stakes are met with, extending some distance across the stream, from which the fishermen draw a good supply of various sorts of fish. Close to the beach large nets are suspended, which are raised and lowered at pleasure by means of a large wheel. In these nets are caught shrimps, prawns, and other crustacea. In fact, the population of China is so enormous that it becomes an absolute necessity to resort to every possible means to obtain the requisite supply of food.

As the points are passed, villages peep out and have a most picturesque appearance. Trees are always planted near the houses, and the invariable joss-house is sure to be in a conspicuous position. Turning from the land, we had a fine opportunity of comparing the naval architecture of the Chinese with that of our own country. Junks were passed in great numbers, and, doubtless, they are admirably constructed for the work they have to do, yet the superiority of our own craft could not but be apparent. Instead, however, of inducing a feeling of pride, it makes one rather admire the pluck and endurance which have so long withstood such evident superiority.

Having a strong tide in our favour, the run from Hong-Kong to the Bocca Tigris was made in about five hours. The distance is forty-five miles. We anchored near the far-famed Bogue Forts, which I had an opportunity of closely inspecting.

The position is one of immense natural strength, and a moderate application of science would render it impregnable; but the Celestials, wrapped in conceit, have not availed themselves of modern improvements; consequently, the place fell an easy prey to the first attack and the high road to the city of Canton was open to the invaders. A ground plan of these forts will be found in your Journal of last year. At present the South Wantong Forts are in ruins; as are also the batteries on the east and west sides of the river.

But the North Wantong Fort remains entire, and is garrisoned by the marines lately arrived. All the guns are destroyed, by being either spiked or the trunnions knocked off. There are 100 guns in the North Fort. Many of them were spiked in the former war; but the Chinese have turned them over and bored a fresh vent underneath, where they have been spiked again. The embrasures are open just the reverse way to ours—namely, with the base of the triangle inside; consequently, the gun can only be fired in one direction. One English gun only was found, which is strange, as doubtless the English merchants at the factories would have been proud and happy to have supplied the Brother of the Sun with any amount of the munitions of war.

In continuation of my last (Nov. 26), which concluded rather hastily, I shall, in the first place, finish my account of the Bogue Forts. The number of guns in the various fortifications amounts to upwards of 400, of different calibre, from 10 7-10th inches to the 6-inch. Strange to say, no magazines could be found; merely small square niches, capable of holding about twenty charges. In each fort there is accommodation for 400 men, with an abundant supply of good water. The North Wantong is the only fort which has not been de-



stroyed. The work of destruction was not completed by shot and shell; for, although the construction of the forts is most faulty, the materials are not easily displaced, and it requires time and labour to undermine and blow them up. Some of the peace-disturbers at home will doubtless raise a cry at the demolition of these forts, and call it wanton. In point of fact, we are doing the Chinese a good turn, as the fortifications were useless before, and we have merely heaped up materials ready for constructing batteries of some utility.

North Wantong is occupied by two or three companies of marines, relieved every fourth day by fresh men. The place resembles a well-ordered barrack. There is a capital hospital, and all the arrangements are admirable; in fact, no soldiers equal the marines in the difficult art of adapting themselves to circumstances, and converting chaos into order. Witness the officers' mess-rooms—improved from a breakdown joss-house, a sketch of which I sent you in my last.

South Wantong is occupied solely by the Chinese compradors, who have converted it into shambles, and thus the unpleasant effluvia of slaughtered animals do not intrude on the olfactory nerves of the Fanqui. These compradors obtain for the fleet a good supply of beef and vegetables, from what source no one troubles his head to inquire; it is quite sufficient to know that the favourite "ros bif" will be forthcoming when wanted. The price paid is about 8 or 10 cents per lb. The coolies employed in slaughtering the beasts are odd-looking customers.

The *Imperator* and the *Imperatrix* are lying close to Wantong Island, and have at last been joined by the *Adelaide*. These vessels brought out marines. The force now collected amounts to 1 Colonel, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 24 Captains, 70 subalterns, and 3000 rank and file—a noble body of men, acknowledged to be the finest corps in the world. They are all in excellent health and spirits; at the time I write, not a man in the hospital. Both officers and men speak in the highest terms of the manner of their transport from England, and the arrangements, accommodation, victuals, &c. The respective Captains of the *Imperator* and the *Imperatrix*—Cox and Atkins—have acted in the most liberal manner, giving general satisfaction. Marines ought to be good judges! Both the above vessels have made excellent passages, and are admirably adapted for the service on which they are employed. The *Imperator* is just re-chartered for a further term of three months, and so will be the *Imperatrix*. The artillery company are 100 in number, with a battery of 18-pound howitzers, and a Rocket Brigade of 24-pounders—a most formidable force.

The scenery in the vicinity of the Bocca Tigris is pleasing; some of the villages are very picturesque, with every available bit of ground under cultivation. Orange-trees, loaded with fruit, are dotted over the landscape, and occasionally the tea-plant is seen; but its cultivation is little attended to in this part of the province of Kwang-tung. We often have trips on shore, and I enjoy them very much; one especially pleased me, being my first visit to a real Chinese village. It was near Ananunghoy. Of course the officers and men of the party were armed to the teeth; but no one molested us; on the contrary, just as we arrived at the joss-house, a wedding procession was starting, and a prettier sight I have rarely seen. The effect of the blue, the red, the yellow, and other colours of the clothes worn by the persons, as they wound their way through the fields, with a bright-green background of trees, was beautiful. They had a roasted pig and other arrangements, with no end of flags. We stopped about an hour in the village, surrounded by the admiring multitude, whom we gladdened by the distribution of sundry cigars. The number of children in a Chinese village is quite a legion. On our return we made a long detour and visited several graveyards, which I examined. The Celestials carefully preserve the bones of their ancestors in earthenware jars, which are placed in graves most elaborately built of stone and brick.

Captain Stewart, of the *Nankin*, has posted up several copies of an address ordered to be distributed by the Admiral. I have endeavoured to depict the Celestials reading the same. Nine-tenths of the Chinese are able to read; even the fellow without a shirt can master the contents of the paper. Now for the *Adelaide*.

At length the *Adelaide*, Lord Elgin's yacht, has been restored to its proper duty, doubtless to the disgust of its owners, who thus lose £200 per day. H.M.S. *Furious* is fitting for the reception of his Lordship, who in the meantime has taken up his residence at Government House, Hong-Kong. The *Furious* will hardly be ready before the 20th of this month—a delay, it is supposed, caused by the debate on the expense of fitting the ship for the reception of our Ambassador and suite. The estimate is actually as much as £250, rather more than the daily expense lately incurred. You see we have a "circumlocution office" and lots of red tape out here. I see by a letter of the *Times* correspondent, dated July, that he expected October to close without an advance. October, 1858, I suppose he means.

The commencement of December was ushered in by a pleasant trip up the river; indeed, I had the gratification of going as far as any one has been since the evacuation of the city. We first visited Macao, which is our advanced post, and a very strong one too. It was captured last October twelvemonth, by one boat, the Mandarin and his braves going out on one side as our tars entered at the other. At present the place is garrisoned by a party of seamen and marines, the former under Lieutenant Johnson, late of the *Raleigh*; the latter by Captain McGinn, R.M. As usual, every part of the fort wears an air of neatness and order. There is inside the walls a pond of fresh water, out of which, by-the-by, the gallant occupants are constantly digging something appertaining to the Chinese; and, strange to say, the goods are in excellent preservation.

The occupants of Macao Fort appear to live well, if one may judge by the amount of live stock neatly cooped up; and, what is more, they delight in dispensing their good cheer, as the motto over the door of their mess-room, "Cead mille fadhla" ("a hundred thousand welcomes") sufficiently testifies.

Macao Fort, about five miles from Canton, is built on an island situated in the middle of the river, which at this part is not 200 yards across. On each bank batteries are placed, flanking the fort; and, had the defenders been moderately resolute, the position might have been held any length of time. From the top of the pagoda a good view of the suburbs of Canton is obtained, besides Gough's Fort and the surrounding country.

Leaving Macao Fort, we steamed up Fatsham Creek, and visited the scene of action of the 1st of June last. The fort taken by the marines was in ruins, and no attempt had been made to restore it. Numbers of junks were seen, because this branch is the most direct route from Canton to Macao, and the blockade had not been enforced—an oversight which has now been remedied. Some junks were examined by our boats; one was armed with twelve guns, and loaded with stinkpots, powder, and other munitions of war, but was not molested; in short, all were allowed to escape—much to my surprise; but I was informed that the orders were so strict against looting that it would not do to touch them. I should think, however, there was some distinction between looting a poor trading junk and taking possession of a vessel loaded with warlike implements. In the evening I witnessed a most exciting chase: a Mandarin boat, pulled by 150 men, shot past us; instantly five boats were in hot pursuit, firing away, guns and muskets. The faster we went the quicker they pulled, and John Chinaman stuck to his work, and, proving too fast for us, escaped. She would have been a prize worth taking, being full of dollars, the contribution of the surrounding towns.

December 12.

Hurrah! at last there is some appearance of a move. An English and French gun-boat went off Canton to-day with a flag of truce, and delivered the ultimatum of the allies for the consideration of Mr. Yeh. Of course the people in the gun-boat had their eyes open, and took a good look around. Everything remains in exactly the same state as when last visited, a year ago. None of the forts had been repaired, and no "braves" could be seen. In the evening a Chinaman was loaded with proclamations, a translation of which I send you. The unfortunate fellow displayed much unwillingness to proceed on his errand, rightly conjecturing that his head was in jeopardy. However, after sundry attempts to escape, he was escorted past Macao Fort, and "the shades of night were falling fast," &c. He disappeared on the high road to Canton.

No one knows the contents of the ultimatum, but the proclamation will give your readers a good idea of what is going on. Doubtless, in my next, you'll have news of something decisive. In the meantime I must bring this to a finish, as the mail-bags are closing.

Six a.m., Dec. 19, 1857, about ten miles from Canton.

#### PROCLAMATION.

The population of the city and suburbs of Canton are hereby informed that the forces of France and Great Britain are about to occupy the island of Honan and the water approaches of the city, pending the receipt of a reply to a letter addressed by the representatives of the above Powers to the Imperial Commissioner Yeh. Should the term prescribed expire without the Imperial Commissioner's acceptance of the simply just condition laid down by their Excellencies, the city of Canton will be attacked by the united forces of the two Powers. The inhabitants are therefore earnestly recommended at once to take such steps as may seem to them best calculated to secure their lives and properties. In the meantime the force now advancing to surround the city is strictly prohibited from molesting any but such persons as may themselves attempt molestation of the investing force.

Printed in Chinese, on board Her Majesty's ship *Albatross*, for distribution, 12th December, 1857.

The King of Wurtemberg is slowly but steadily recovering from his violent attack of influenza.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to be raised to the rank of Field Marshal. This will give him an increase of £5 19s. 3d. per day to his pay, an allowance of forage for twenty horses, and other considerable additional advantages.

The steamer *Fashion*, which conveyed Walker to Nicaragua, had arrived at New Orleans and been seized by the authorities.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE amount of business doing in the Consol Market, this week, both for Money and Time, has been very moderate, and the fluctuations in prices have been comparatively trifling. The settlement of the account has passed off extremely well, and the charge for carrying over accounts till March has not exceeded 2½ per cent. This low quotation is certainly in favour of prices; but some anxiety has been shown in reference to the expected Allen Bill, and to the general aspect of affairs in Paris. Consols have been rendered firm by an announcement to the effect that the forthcoming loan for the East India Company will not exceed £5,000,000, and that it will be raised by an additional issue of bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, but without an Imperial guarantee.

In the Discount Market the supply of money continues unusually abundant, and the best paper has been readily taken at 2½ to 3 per cent; whilst in the Stock Exchange loans have been granted on Government security at 1½ to 2 per cent. The joint-stock banks, as well as the leading discount houses, now hold much larger amounts of capital than they can find a market for, and the question generally asked is, "What measure or influence is likely to rid us of a plethora of capital?" Certainly the Indian war will not do that, and it is equally clear that nothing short of a revival in the commercial industry of the country can make any important change in the state of our money market. At present the Bank of England is doing very little business, and large amounts in bullion continue to flow into its coffers. The changes in the position of that institution since the 1st of November last year are very remarkable. The increase in the stock of bullion since that date is over £3,000,000, and in the reserve of about £8,500,000. According to the last accounts, "other securities" had declined £10,303,237 in the period indicated; and a further reduction in that item may reasonably be anticipated.

The total imports of bullion this week have amounted to about £100,000, the bulk of which has been sold to the Bank of England. Rather large quantities of gold are on their way from St. Petersburg, and the amount on passage from Australia is little short of £900,000. The principal shipment is £219,461 to India, China, &c.

The new Swedish Loan of £1,200,000 has been taken by some of the German banks, at about 90½ in a 4½ per cent stock.

It is stated that the city of Paris is about to raise a loan of £1,000,000. On Monday Home Securities were devoid of animation, yet prices ruled firm and higher. The Three per Cent Consols were done at 95½ for Money, and 95½ for the Account. The Reduced were 95½; and the New Three per Cent Consols, 95½ up to 95½; Long Annuities, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860; Bank Stock was 22½. Consols were a shade lower on Tuesday—the quotations for Money fluctuating between 95½ and 95½; for Time the price was 95½; the Reduced realised 95½; the New Three per Cent Consols, 95½; Five per Cent Consols, 112½; Long Annuities, 1850, 2 1-10; Exchequer Bills, 22½ to 25s. 6d. prem. Bank Stock was 22½ and 22½. In the early part of Wednesday the funds were flat, but an improvement took place in them towards the close of business. The closing prices of the Three per Cent Consols for Money was 95½; and for the 4th of March, 95½; the Reduced were 95½; New Three per Cent Consols, 95½; India Bonds, 153 to 203; and Exchequer Bills, 23½ to 27s. prem.; Bank Stock was firm at 22½ to 227; Exchequer Bonds, 1854, marked 100½; Ditto, 1859, 100½. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent. As the reduction had been generally anticipated, the funds experienced very little movement, the advance in them being only ¼ per cent. The Three per Cent Consols for Money were done at 95½ to 95½; for the Account 95½; the New Three per Cent Consols were 95½; and the Reduced, 95½; Bank Stock, 22½; Exchequer Bills, 23½ to 30s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; India Stock, 219; Ditto Bonds, 21s. prem.

For nearly all Foreign Securities there has been a steady, but by no means active, market, and prices have continued tolerably firm. Brazilian Five per Cent Bonds realised 103½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94½; Danish Three per Cent, 84½; Mexican Three per Cent, 29½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 80½; Ditto, Three per Cent, 55½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 44½; Russian Five per Cent, 112½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 90½; Spanish New Deferred, 26½; Ditto, Passive, 55½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, 5½; Turkish Six per Cent, 99½; Turkish Four per Cent, 104 ex div.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 65½; Dutch Four per Cent, 100½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 97 and 93½ ex div.; and Venezuela Two per Cent, 12½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have changed hands to a fair extent, at full prices. Bank of Egypt have marked 17½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10; London and County, 30½; London Joint-Stock, 20½ ex div.; Oriental, 35; Ottoman, 10; Provincial of Ireland, 60½; Union of London, 24 ex div.; London and Westminster, 48½ ex div.; and Union of Australia, New, 10½.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has been tolerably active, as follows:—East and West India Dock, 125; St. Katharine, 93; Australian Royal Mail, 2½ ex return; Berlin Waterworks, 42; Crystal Palace, 18; Ditto, Preference, 42; Eastern Steam, 6½; Electric Telegraph, 105; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 13; European and American Steam, 42; London Discount, 3½; London General Omnibus, 32; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 32; Ditto, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 50; Ditto, New, 17½; Royal Mail Steam, 65; Scottish, Australian Investment, 12½; South Australian Land, 37; and Rhymney Iron, 23.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been far from numerous, and on the whole, prices have not been quite so firm as in the previous week. The total "calls" for the present month have increased to £693,200. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 94½; Chester and Holyhead, 37; Eastern Counties, 61½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 31; East Lancashire, 91½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 67½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 31½; Great Northern, 106; Ditto, A Stock, 92½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105; Great Western, 61½; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Thirds, 26½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½; London and Blackwall, 64; London and Brighton, 100 ex div.; London and North-Western, 101½; London and South-Western, 99; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40 ex div.; Midland, 93½; Norfolk, 63; North British, 54½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 92½; Ditto, York, 92½; North Staffordshire, 142; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 74; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 25½; South Devon, 70; South-Eastern, 73; South Wales, 81; St. James and Dagenham, 51.

LOANS PLACED AT FIELD RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 93½; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 25; London and Greenwich, 124; South Staffs, 114; Wear Valley, 34½; Wells and Somerset, 92.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, Four per Cent, 35; Great Northern, Five per Cent, redeemable at 5 per cent premium, 64½; Great Western, Five per Cent, redeemable, 99½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½ ex div.; Midland Consolidated, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 103; Ditto, Leicester Hitchin Stock, 92; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 114; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1st guarantee, 122; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 25; South Wales, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Columbia and South-Eastern, 4½ prem.; Eastern Bengal, 4½ prem.; East India, 104½; Ditto, E Shares Extension, 84; Geelong and Melbourne, 193; Grand Trunk of Canada, 48; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 85; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 27; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 13½; Ditto, 1873, without option, 106; Madras, Five per Cent, 114; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 53; Punjab, 4½ prem.

FOREIGN.—Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Fusion Shares, 31½; Recife and San Francisco, 10; Royal Swedish, 8.

Although Mining Shares have ruled rather quiet, prices generally have kept tolerably steady. South Wales Franchises have been done at 22½; Vale of Towey, 14; West Somerset, 24½ ex div.; Wheal Edward, 74; Wheal Treawney, 23½ ex div.; General, 10; and Mariquita, 3.

#### THE MARKETS.

"CORN-EXCHANGE, February 1.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, and was sold at 4s. 6d. per quarter. For all kinds, however, the demand was heavy, and the price advanced to 4s. 7d. per quarter. The market for foreign wheat was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 8d. per quarter. The market for barley was also active, and the price advanced to 3s. 6d. per quarter. The market for oats was also active, and the price advanced to 2s. 6d. per quarter. The market for rye was also active, and the price advanced to 2s. 6d. per quarter. The market for malt was also active, and the price advanced to 3s. 6d. per quarter. The market for hops was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for sugar was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for coffee was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for tea was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for spices was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for oil was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for wine was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for fruit was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for vegetables was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for fish was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for poultry was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for game was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for furs was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for skins was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for bones was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for tallow was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for soap was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for candles was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for matches was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for paper was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for books was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for stationery was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for printing was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for advertising was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for telegrams was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for railways was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. 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The market for zinc was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for nickel was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for platinum was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for palladium was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for rhodium was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for iridium was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for osmium was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for selenium was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for tellurium was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for bismuth was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. The market for antimony was also active, and the price advanced to 4s. 6d. per quarter. 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BY THE MAIDENS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AMONG the parting tokens of loyalty and attachment received by her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia is a Bible (of which we give an Engraving) presented by upwards of six thousand of the maidens of the United Kingdom. This elegant memento is a special large-paper copy of Bagster's facsimile octavo Polyglot, forming a perfectly convenient volume for constant use; neither trouble nor expense has been spared in its preparation, which was intrusted to Samuel Bagster and Sons, the publishers.

It is bound in the richest dark purple morocco, mounted with beautifully-chased clasps and cornerpieces of the purest gold, bearing the national rose, shamrock, and thistle, and the arms of her Royal Highness as Princess Royal of England. At the beginning and end there is a double flyleaf of vellum, illuminated in the first style, these designs being composed also of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with her Royal Highness's arms. At the beginning is brilliantly illuminated "To her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, with the loyal, loving, and prayerful wishes of the maidens of the United Kingdom, on the occasion of her Royal Highness's marriage, 26th January, MDCCCLVIII." And on a scroll below the date the words of the blessing: "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make his face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace." The edges of the leaves are brilliantly illuminated, the ornamentation being relieved by the introduction of the following sentences:—On the top—"Thy word is truth;" and "Seek the Lord;" on the side, "God is love," and "God is light;" and on the lower edges, "Pray always," and "Watch and pray." Several of these texts were also engraved on the clasp. The Bible is contained in a casket of British oak, which is elegantly carved, the devices being principally roses and their leaves. On the top a large "V." is richly gilt, and the words, "Search the Scriptures," painted in enamel; and on the sides and ends are escutcheons, bearing the initial "V." and the arms of the Princess Royal.

The feelings which prompted the maidens of her native land to offer some expression of their loyalty and affection to the Princess have been fully appreciated by her Royal Highness, who graciously appointed an interview with three young ladies, as the representatives

of the many who were privileged to share in the gift. They were received (in a private manner) at Buckingham Palace by her Royal Highness with marked condescension and affability; and, on presenting their offering, they read the following address:—

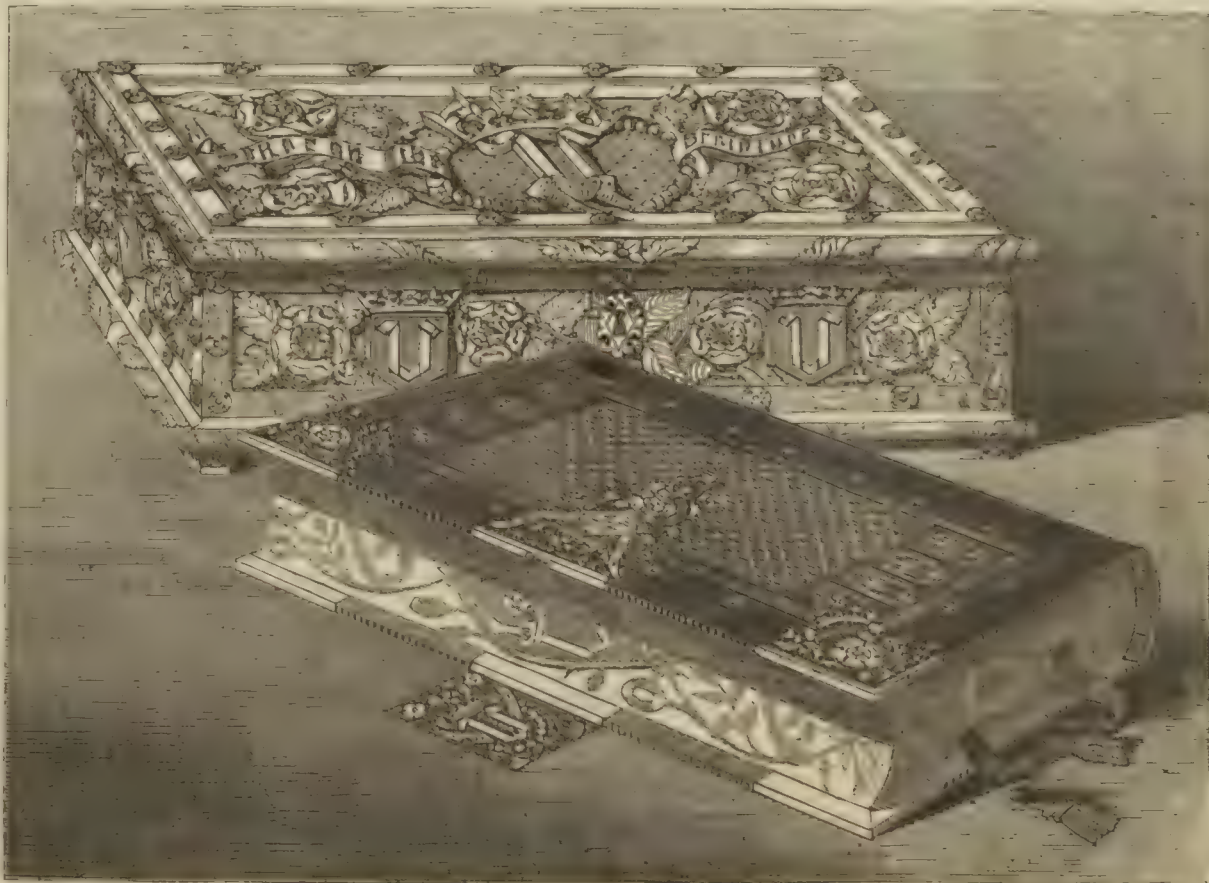
—Madam.—On behalf of the Maidens of the United Kingdom we beg leave humbly to approach your Royal Highness, and to offer very respectfully the heartfelt expression of our dutiful attachment and affectionate homage. It has hitherto been our privilege and our pleasure to look up to your Royal Highness with pride as the beloved and illustrious head of the maidens of England, and to find our glory in the loyal devotion with which you have been regarded. Our sincere desire and prayer will now be that your Royal Highness may enjoy a bright and happy future in this life, and a blessed eternity in that which is to come. Since (although the welfare of your Royal Highness must always be dear to the heart of every English maiden) we cannot longer claim that exclusive interest in your Royal person of which we have been so proud, we venture, in all humility, to beg that you will be graciously pleased to allow us to present to your Royal Highness a copy of the Holy Scriptures in remembrance of the joyful allegiance which it has been our happiness to

owe to you, and of the noble principles of truth and righteousness which have so long been the ornament and safeguard of our Fatherland.

Wishing to give the pleasure of joining in this tribute of respect and admiration to many hearts, we have each of us diminished our individual contributions; and, in the hope that your Royal Highness will deign to accept our humble offering, we have been so bold as to prepare a statement of the number of those who have aspired to share in the honour of presenting it and of the districts in which they live, which we are willing to hope your Royal Highness will not look upon as presumptuous.

With every sentiment of respect and devotion, we have the honour to be, Madam, your Royal Highness's most humble and most faithful servants, &c.

In reply to the address, the Princess Frederick William assured the young ladies that both the Queen and herself were much pleased with their offering, and that it should always be preserved in remembrance of the donors, graciously expressing a hope that they would not forget her. If any thing were required to endear the Princess to English and maidenly hearts, her Royal Highness's reception of the representatives of the Maidens of England would assuredly do so.



BIBLE PRESENTED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM, BY THE MAIDENS OF ENGLAND.



## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The following despatch has been received at the India House:—

Sir J. Outram defeated the rebels near the Alumbagh on December 2nd, and took four guns. His own loss was trifling.

Sir C. Campbell, on December the 12th, advanced towards Furruckabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra.

Colonel Seaton's column reoccupied Mynpoorie on the 27th December, after defeating the rebels and taking six guns.

Brigadier-General Chamberlain proceeds with a column into Rohilcund, and afterwards joins Sir C. Campbell at Agra.

The Dacca mutineers have entered the Assam country. Her Majesty's 54th Foot are in pursuit.

The conduct of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry has excited suspicion.

Sir Hugh Rose proceeds immediately with a force to the relief of the garrison. The population of Indore have been disarmed, and tranquillity has been restored.

Punjab and Scinde all quiet, but strong suspicions are entertained of the Kholapoor Rajah's movements. All quiet now.

New depredations by the Khandeish Bheels have been reported, and the Haseick and P. inh rebels have been severely handled.

A grand entertainment has been given by the native gentlemen of Bombay to all the European troops in the garrison.

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9.

We take the following summary from the *Bombay Times*, Jan. 9:—

Our latest advices from the North-West are dated Agra, the 26th Dec., from which we learn that Colonel Seaton's column, which marched from Allyghur on the 13th, en route for Etah and Mynpoorie, fell in with a force of the rebels, 3000 strong, at Gungere, on the morning of the 14th. Their surprise was complete, and after a brilliant charge of the Carabineers, the enemy fled in disorder along the Futtygurh road, leaving several guns behind them. They were hotly pursued for some distance by this corps and Hodson's Sikh Horse their loss amounting to 350 or 400 men. The casualties on our side were 48 killed and wounded. Our loss arose from the unfavourable nature of the ground, covered with thick and high ulur, in which the murderers ensconced themselves, and from their hiding-places potted at our officers and men. Next day the column marched to Khargunge, but the enemy had fled, and, it was said, were posted at Sahawur, a village ten miles distant, on the road to Futtygurh. On the 16th the column reached Sahawur, only, however, to find that the enemy had continued his flight. Some seventy insurgents, who were not quick enough in their flight, were cut up by Hodson's Horse. Colonel Seaton then determined to follow them to Putteealee, ten miles farther. Although his information of the movements of the enemy was never to be relied on, still he knew they had a number of guns, and the heavy, sandy nature of the roads led him to conclude that they could not march so rapidly. On the morning of the 17th the advanced guard came upon the enemy, drawn up in position in front of the village of Putteealee. Their position, which was well chosen, was reconnoitred personally by Captain Hodson, and Lieut. Gratiot, of the Engineers. Their centre and left were posted behind some very ugly ravines, and their right rested in a top of trees in front of the village. Colonel Seaton made his dispositions immediately, halting the main body in order to give the men a short time for rest and refreshment. The light artillery went to the front, and the action commenced with a pretty sharp fire on both sides, which disclosed better the position of the enemy, and the number of his guns. Colonel Seaton then ordered the cavalry to the right, to avoid the ravines and take the enemy in flank. While these operations were being carried out, our main body, advancing in battle array, deployed into line from quarter-stance column. As the infantry, under Major Eld, came in sight of the enemy, the artillery firing on both sides had reached its hottest point.

At the first flash of the advancing bayonets, gleaming in the morning sun, the enemy fled en masse, while the rapid and precise fire of our artillery told with terrible effect upon his ranks. The cavalry had now cleared the ravines in front of the position, and went off in close pursuit of the fugitives for seven miles. Their camp equipage, guns (thirteen in number), baggage, ammunition and stores fell into our hands, while it is supposed that not fewer than 600 of them were killed upon the field, or in the pursuit. Not the least gratifying feature of this success is the small amount of cost at which it was purchased, not a single European having fallen on our side, and but three or four being wounded, and that only slightly. One of Hodson's Horse was killed.

The *Friend of India* supplies us with some interesting details of the state of matters in Bengal, from which we quote the following:—

The Chittagong mutineers have killed the women who followed them from Chittagong. They remained in independent Tipperah for about a fortnight, and then attempted to make for the north-west through the Mymensing district. That road was, however, in the possession of a detachment of H.M.'s 51th, so they struck off to the north-east. On the 9th of December they entered the Sylhet district, and marched in a north-easterly direction. They suffer greatly from want of provisions, and some are said to have killed themselves. They state that they are going to the Mohoneepore Rajah. The Sylhet battalion have been sent to intercept them in their road, and tokens have been sent to all the wild tribes, calling upon them to rise and slay the robbers who are seeking to enter their territory. The Dacca mutineers, after looting a few considerable villages, have crossed the Teesta, and are now in Bhootan. They have been joined by some three hundred up-countrymen in the service of the Rajah of Kooch Behar—a district lying to the south of Bhootan. On the 11th of December a detachment, composed of fifty Europeans and forty Gorkhahs, all picked men, left Julpigoree to attack the mutineers. They hoped to take them by surprise. They had a long harassing march of twenty-five miles. They arrived at the encampment of the rebels at daybreak, and found them posted in most formidable position. To the rear of the rebels there was a dense jungle, their left was protected by small nullahs, and their right by a thick field of long grass. In front they had three large ravines, filled with water. The bottom of all the ravines was composed of shifting sands. The ravine upon which the front of the enemy immediately rested was unfordable, and the bank no less than twenty feet high. The detachment unhesitatingly plunged into the first ravine, and advanced on to the second. There they were terribly embarrassed. The sand was up to their knees, and to advance seemed almost impossible. The enemy fired a few shots, but they passed harmlessly over the heads of these advancing. Directly, however, they had emerged from the second nullah, they were received by a well-directed fire. They took shelter behind a sandbank, and returned the fire as well as they were able. Some soldiers then reconnoitred the third nullah, and on its being found impassable the word was given to retire. The mutineers, directly they saw the English and Gorkhahs in full retreat, laughed, danced, and hooted. The English and Gorkhahs were under fire for about half an hour: none of them were, however, killed, and only two were wounded. They reached their camp that same evening, after accomplishing a march of fifty miles in twenty-three hours. The Dacca mutineers are said to have decamped.

Since writing the above we are in possession of the following *Mofussile* extra, bringing our news from the north-west down to the 28th December:—

CAWNPORE.—A strong column, under Brigadier Walpole, left Cawnpore on the 18th inst., and reached Akbarpore, halfway to Calpee, on the 19th. It remained there for two or three days, engaged in settling the surrounding country, which has been so long disorganised by the insurgent troops. With this column are the Rifle Brigade, two battalions; 35th Foot; Bourchier's battery, and Blunt's troop Horse Artillery; 1st Punjab Cavalry, and three squadrons of the 9th Lancers. It will proceed towards Etawah.

With the Commander-in-Chief, when his Excellency moves westward, will be the following regiments:—Remington's troop Horse Artillery, Smith battery, Royal Artillery, the Naval Brigade, with six 24-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, and eight mortars, two companies Sappers and Miners, Bengal ditto, and two companies Punjab ditto; the Cavalry which went down with Grant's column, the 8th Foot, 23rd Fusiliers, 42nd Highlanders, 69th, 82nd Foot, 32nd Highlanders, with a regiment of Punjab Infantry. The 32nd, 34th, and 85th Foot remain at present at Cawnpore, with the remnants of the faithful Lucknow corps, who behaved with great gallantry and fidelity.

With Sir James Outram at Alumbagh are one Royal battery, two Bengal field batteries, a heavy Bengal battery, a company of Madras Sappers, the military train, two squadrons of dragoons, some Irregular Cavalry, H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, 78th Highlanders, 84th Foot, 90th Light Infantry, Madras Fusiliers, and Ferozepore Regiment. There was a detachment of horse artillery and troops at a station midway between Cawnpore and Lucknow.

The 7th Hussars are about to be formed at Allahabad, where horses are being collected for them.

A strong brigade, under Colonel Franks, has been organised at Benares, for service on the eastern frontiers of Oude. The 20th and 97th Foot, with a wing of the 10th, and a Royal troop and battery, will form part of this force, with Madras troops and Gorkhahs.

The following message, announcing the reoccupation of Mynpoorie by Colonel Seaton's column, has just been received by telegraph, via Allyghur:—

"MYNPOORIE, Dec. 27, 3 p.m.—Found the enemy this morning posted behind some high trees a mile west of the city. He opened with four guns as I advanced. The Horse Artillery guns made a detour to the right, supported by cavalry, the heavy guns and infantry following. The enemy soon began to retreat. We took all his guns, and cut up 250. As yet none reported killed on our side."

## MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM'S ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE CAWNPORE.

Several despatches were published in the *Gazette* of Friday week, one of which, containing the official details of the operations before Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th November, we reproduce, on account of the conflicting statements which have appeared relating thereto:—

MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. WINDHAM TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 30, 1857.

Sir,—In giving an account of the proceedings of the force under my command before Cawnpore during the operations of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, I trust your Excellency will excuse the hasty manner in which it is necessarily drawn up, owing to the constant demands upon me at the present moment.

Having received, through Captain H. Bruce, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, information of the movements of the Gwalior Contingent, but having received none whatever from your Excellency for several days from Lucknow, in answer to my letters to the chief of the staff, I was obliged to act for myself.

I therefore resolved to encamp my force on the canal, ready to strike at any portion of the advancing enemy that came within my reach, keeping, at the same time, my communication safe with Cawnpore.

Finding that the Contingent was determined to advance, I resolved to meet their first division on the Pandoo Nuddee. My force consisted of about 1200 bayonets and 8 guns, and 100 mounted sowars. Having sent my camp equipage and baggage to the rear, I advanced to the attack in the following order:—

Four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel R. Walpole, followed by four companies of the 88th Connaught Rangers, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Maxwell, and four light 6-pounder Madras guns, under Lieutenant Chamier; the whole under the command of Brigadier Carthew, of the Madras Native Infantry.

Following this force was the 34th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Kelly, with four 9-pounder guns; the 82nd Regiment in reserve, with spare ammunition, &c.

I had given directions, in the event of the enemy being found directly in our front, and if the ground permitted, that Brigadier Carthew should occupy the ground to the left of the road, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, with the 34th, divided into wings, and supported by his artillery, should take the right. It so happened, however, that this order, on our coming into action, became exactly inverted by my directions in consequence of a sudden turn in the road. No confusion, however, was caused. The advance was made with a complete line of skirmishers along the whole front, with supports on either side and a reserve in the centre.

The enemy, strongly posted on the other side of the dry bed of the Pandoo Nuddee, opened a heavy fire of artillery from siege and field guns; but such was the eagerness and courage of the troops, and so well were they led by their officers, that we carried the position with a rush, the men cheering as they went; and the village, more than half a mile in its rear, was rapidly cleared. The mutineers hastily took to flight, leaving in our possession two 8-inch iron howitzers and one 6-pounder gun.

In this fight my loss was not severe; but I regret very much that a very promising young officer, Captain H. H. Day, 88th Regiment, was killed. Observing, from a height on the other side of the village, that the enemy's main body was at hand, and that the one just defeated was their leading division, I at once decided on retiring to protect Cawnpore, my intrenchments, and the bridge over the Ganges. We accordingly fell back, followed, however, by the enemy up to the bridge over the canal.

On the morning of the 27th the enemy commenced their attack, with an overwhelming force of heavy artillery. My position was in front of the city. I was threatened on all sides, and very seriously attacked on my front and right flank. The heavy fighting in front, at the point of junction of the Calpee and Delhi roads, fell more especially on the Rifle Brigade, ably commanded by Colonel Walpole, who was supported by the 88th Regiment and four guns (two 9-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers), under Captain D. S. Greene, Royal Artillery, and two 24-pounder guns, manned by seamen of the *Shannon*, under Lieutenant Hay, R.N., who was twice wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel John Adye, Royal Artillery, also afforded me marked assistance with these guns.

In spite of the heavy bombardment of the enemy, my troops resisted the attack for five hours, and still held the ground, until, on my proceeding personally to make sure of the safety of the fort, I found, from the number of men bayoneted by the 88th Regiment, that the mutineers had fully penetrated the town; and, having been told that they were then attacking the fort, I directed Major-General Dupuis, R.A. (who was my second in command, I had left with the main body), to fall back the whole force into the fort, with all our stores and guns, shortly before dark.

Owing to the flight of the camp followers at the commencement of the action, notwithstanding the long time we held the ground, I regret to state that, in making this retrograde movement, I was unable to carry off all my camp equipage and some of the baggage. Had not an error occurred in the conveyance of an order issued by me, I am of opinion that I could have held my ground, at all events until dark.

I must not omit, in this stage of the proceedings, to report that the flank attack was well met, and resisted for a considerable time, by the 34th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, and the Madras Battery, under Lieutenant Chamier, together with that part of the 82nd Regiment which was detached in this direction under Lieut.-Col. D. Watson. In retiring, within the intrenchments I followed the general instructions issued to me by your Excellency, conveyed through the Chief of the Staff, namely to preserve the safety of the bridge over the Ganges, and my communications with your force, so severely engaged in the important operation of the relief of Lucknow, as far as possible. I strictly adhered to the defensive.

After falling back to the fort, I assembled the superior officers on the evening of the 27th, and proposed a night attack, should I be able to receive reliable information as to where the enemy had assembled his artillery.

As, however, I could obtain none (or, at all events, none that was satisfactory), I decided:—

1. That on the following day Colonel Walpole, Rifle Brigade, should have the defence of the advanced portion of the town on the left side of the canal, standing with your back to the Ganges. The details of the force upon this point were as follows:—Five companies Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Woodford; two companies of the 82nd Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Watson; four guns (two 9-pounders, and two 24-pounder howitzers), under Captain Greene, R.A. (two of these guns were manned by Madras gunners, and two by Sikhs).

2. That Brigadier N. Wilson, with the 64th Regiment, was to hold the fort and establish a strong picket at the Baptist Chapel on the extreme right.

3. That Brigadier Carthew, with the 34th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, and four Madras guns, should hold the Bithoor road in advance of the Baptist Chapel, receiving support from the picket there, if wanted.

4. That, with the 88th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, I should defend the portion of the town nearest the Ganges on the left of the canal, and support Colonel Walpole if required.

The fighting on the 28th was very severe. On the left advance, Colonel Walpole, with the Rifles, supported by Captain Greene's battery and part of the 82nd Regiment, achieved a complete victory over the enemy, and captured two 18-pounder guns.

The glory of this well-contested fight belongs entirely to the above-named companies and artillery.

It was owing to the gallantry of the men and officers, under the able leading of Colonel Walpole, and of my lamented relation, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of the Rifle Brigade (who, I deeply regret to say, was killed), and of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, 82nd, and of Captain Greene, Royal Artillery, that this hard-contested fight was won and brought to so profitable an end. I had nothing to do with it, beyond sending them support, and, at the end, of bringing some up myself.

I repeat that the credit is entirely due to the above-mentioned officers and men.

Brigadier Wilson thought proper, prompted by zeal for the service, to lead his regiment against four guns placed in front of Brigadier Carthew. In this daring exploit, I regret to say, he lost his life, together with several valuable and able officers. Major T. Stirling, 64th Regiment, was killed in spiking one of the guns, as was also that fine gallant young man, Captain H. C. McCrea, 64th Regiment, who acted as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the force here. Captain W. Morphey, 64th Regiment (the Brigade-Major), also fell at the same time. Our numbers were not sufficient to enable us to carry off the guns.

Captain A. P. Bowly, now the senior officer of the 64th Regiment, distinguished himself, as did also Captain H. F. Saunders, of the 70th Regiment, who was attached to the 64th, and is senior to Captain Bowly, whose conduct he describes as most devoted and gallant; as was also that of the men of the regiment.

Brigadier Carthew, of the Madras Native Infantry, had a most severe and strong contest with the enemy from morning till night; but I regret to add that he felt himself obliged to retire at dark.

During the night of the 28th instant the enemy occupied the town, and on the morning of the 29th commenced bombarding my intrenchments with a few guns, and struck the bridge of boats several times.

The guns mounted in the fort were superior in number to those of the enemy, and were well manned throughout the day by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Artillery, seamen of the *Shannon*, Madras and Bengal gunners, and Sikhs.

The chief outwork was occupied by the Rifle Brigade, and in the course of the afternoon, by your Excellency's instructions, they were advanced, and gallantly drove the mutineers out of that portion of the city nearest to our works, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers, who was supported by Colonel Walpole.

Throughout the short period I have had the temporary command of this division, I have received, both in the field and elsewhere, the most important assistance from Captain H. Bruce, 5th Punjab Cavalry. Without him I should have been at a great loss for reliable information, and although I am aware that your Excellency is not ignorant of his

abilities, courage, and assiduity, I think it my duty to make this mention of his service to the country.

Pressed as I am by the operations now going forward, I am not able to specify the services of every individual who has assisted me, where all have behaved so well. I have no staff of my own, except Captain Roger Swire, of the 17th Foot, my Aide-de-Camp, who has behaved with his usual zeal and courage.

I therefore hope I may be allowed to thank, through your Excellency, the undermentioned officers, for the great services they have voluntarily rendered me during this trying time. [Here follows a list of the officers whom Major-General Windham deems worthy of special mention.]

C. A. WINDHAM, Major-General.

The *Times* correspondent at Bombay writes thus:—

"The ten days that have elapsed since the date of my last letter have brought us but few items of intelligence, but those are all of a favourable character. No fresh disturbance has taken place in either of the three Presidencies; no check has been sustained by any one of the several columns that are engaged in sweeping the rebels from the North-West Provinces and Central India. Such opposition as has offered itself has been instantly broken down. More than one native leader of note has expiated his treason on the gallows. The loyalty of Scindia, the most powerful Hindoo Prince in the whole peninsula, appears to be established beyond further question. Thus, with Delhi recovered and Lucknow finally relieved—with every considerable body of mutineers severely handled and for the most part disorganised at least, if not rendered permanently innocuous—the year 1857 has closed upon the British Empire in India."

The following is the letter of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The *Victoria*, with an extra mail, leaves to-morrow to catch the Australian packet at Galle. Nothing has occurred in the two days which have elapsed since the last mail left except this. Heavy firing has been heard in Lucknow itself, and it is known that the rebels are fighting among themselves. They are clamorous about their arrears of pay, which the rebel leaders refuse, alleging that the Queen Mother ordered them not to pay until the sepoys had driven the English beyond the Ganges. I give this statement as I received it in a letter from the Alumbagh, on the 17th December.

## COMPLIMENT TO DR. CHARLES MACKAY

(From the *Washington National Intelligencer*, Jan. 15.)

A NUMBER of gentlemen in Washington, admirers of Dr. Mackay's genius and gratified listeners to his recent lectures here, desirous of paying him a quiet and unostentatious compliment before his departure, as a mark of their respect for the man and the author, invited him to a private banquet at Gautier's saloon last evening. The company, though limited, embraced a number of the most distinguished gentlemen, amongst whom we may be permitted to mention General James Shields, Governor Price, Hon. Mr. Seward, General Quitman, Hon. Mr. Boyce, Hon. Mr. Sherman, Hon. Mr. Burlingame, Hon. Mr. Morse, and the Hon. Mr. Parrott. Lord Napier and Sir Wm. Onseley were among the invited guests, both of whom wrote handsome letters of regret, declining on account of prior engagements. General Shields, by invitation, presided at the entertainment; and, after the cloth had been removed, he made a few appropriate remarks, concluding with a sentiment, in response to which the distinguished guest delighted the company by delivering the annexed beautiful poem:—

## JOHN AND JONATHAN.

Said brother Jonathan to John,	"And here's my hand, 'tis freely given,—
"You are the elder born,	I stretch it o'er the brine,
And I can bear another's hate,	And wish you from my heart of hearts
But not your slightest scorn.	A higher life than mine.
You've lived a life of noble strife,	Together let us rule the world,
You've made a world your own;	Together work and thrive;
Why, when I follow in your steps,	For, if you're only twenty-one,
Receive me with a groan?	I'm scarcely thirty-five.
"I feel the promptings of my youth,	"And I have strength for nobler work
That urge me evermore	Than ere my hand has done.
To spread my fame, my race, my name	And realms to rule and truths to plant
From shore to furthest shore.	Beyond the rising sun.
I feel the lightnings in my blood,	Take you the West and I the East,
The thunders in my hand;	We'll spread ourselves a'road,
And I must work my destiny	With trade and spade, and whole-
Whoever may withstand.	some laws,
"And if you'd give me, brother John,	And faith in Man and God.
The sympathy I crave,	"Take you the West and I the East!
And stretch your warm fraternal hand	We speak the self-same tongue
Across the Atlantic wave,	That Milton wrote and Chatham spoke
I'd give it such a cordial grasp	And Burns and Shakspeare sung;
That earth should start to see,	And from our tongue, our hand, our heart,
And ancient crowns and sceptres shake	Shall countless blessings flow,
That fear both you and me."	To light two darkened hemispheres
Said brother John to Jonathan,	That know not where they go.
"You do my nature wrong;	"Our Anglo-Saxon name and fame,
I never hated, never scorned,	Our Anglo-Saxon speech,
But loved you well and long.	Received their mission straight from Heaven
If, children of the self-same sire,	To civilise and teach.
We've quarrel'd now and then,	So here's my hand, I stretch it forth;
'Twas only in our early youth,	Ye meaner lands look on!
And not since we were men.	From this day hence there's friend-
"And if with cautious, cooler blood,	ship firm
Result of sufferings keen,	"Twixt Jonathan and John!"
I sometimes think you move too fast,	They shook their hands, this noble pair,
Mistake not what I mean.	And o'er the "electric chain"
I've felt the follies of my youth,	Came daily messages of Peace
The errors of my prime,	And Love betwixt them twain.
And dreamed for you—my father's son—	When other nations, sore oppressed,
A future more sublime.	Lie dark in Sorrow's night,
Washington, Jan. 14, 1858.	They look to Jonathan and John,
	And hope for coming light.

CHAS. MACKAY.

TEMPLARS AT HOME.—"This London" (as certain accurate persons very properly call it, in order to distinguish our capital from its namesake in Canada West) contains many varieties of Chambers for its unwedded inhabitants. The extreme opposites of these abodes, unblest of the saffron-coloured Hymen, but usually decked by an eadron-coloured Hebe, wrinkled by sixty winters, are often found under the same slates. On one floor is the luxuriously-furnished room in which, among Guides and Correggios of more or less antiquity, his person folded in a soft dressing-gown, his slippers deep in the whiteness of a delicate rug, and in his hand a yellow-papered novel, the delicacy whereof is not so evident, sits an Epicurean philosopher, improving his mind under the silver-voiced pendule shall bid him dress or dine. On another floor is a chamber furnished with a thin, old, faded druggist, four chairs of unpleasant dinginess, and a table on which are law papers fresh and new, no need of dummies now; and here, with glasses upon his eye, with weakened eyes, sits—sitting facts from attorney-chaff, and sewage with the matter, yet satisfied in that he has it to do with—a Stoic philosopher, preparing his mind for a consultation. Each in his own fashion is possibly making his way to different departments of her Majesty's Bench. According to appearances, H. is working towards the Borough and Captain Hudson, and S. towards ermine and my Lord Campbell. There is not always so. The elegant swell may, in five minutes, fling away his Dumas the Dirty, with a slight and contemptuous curse, and may pass into a great brief, now in his outer and soberly-furnished room, and read the pages of that document lettered on the back with red ink, getting that than ever adorned printed book may snatch some point for his own harangue of the morrow. And perhaps, despite all his toil, the other man may break down in the race—perhaps from trying to make too good running—and, with a wasted constitution and broken hopes, may return to his native town to die what the world will call ignominiously. The profound moral of our youth comes back to us at every turn of life. Who has not had his juvenile knuckles rapped for defiance of a set of canyoning by an uneducated but golden rule "Judge not by appearances"?—Brooks's "Gordian Knot," *lit. &c.*

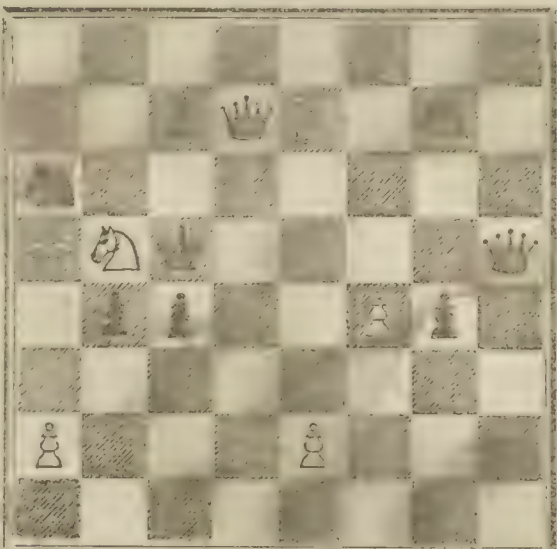


EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Rachel has bequeathed to Napoleon III. her beautiful marble bust of the First Consul, and to Prince Napoleon her own bust.

Alfred, W. T. D., George, F. R. S., E. W. L. D., Thomas, John, G. J. D., and H. A. are correct. All others are wrong.

## E. 567



White to play, and mate in four moves.

WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to Q Kt 57	Kt to B 5th, or B to Kt 3rd or 5th, or (*)	2. B to B 3rd(ch)	R takes B	3. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K moves	4. Q to K B 4th—Mate.	
(*) 1. R to B 7th, then follows 2. B to B 3rd (ch). 3. Q to Kt 4th, &c. Again, if 1. Kt to Q 7th, then follow 2. Q takes P (ch), and 3. Q to Q 3rd (ch), &c.	R to K 5th 2. B to B 3rd	3. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 5th	4. Q to Q 4th	Anything		
		4. Mate, accordingly.					

The return to London of Mr. Worrall, the leading chess amateur of Mexico, has imparted an agreeable impulse to the *réunions* of the St. George's Club. Although not a player of *le premier* rank, Mr. Worrall is quick in his conceptions, and rapid in their execution; and, as his games are always a sad and piquant which render them pleasant to witness, he usually attracts a number of spectators who play at a disadvantage, and higher standing may count in vain. The following *partie*, played by him against Mr. Staunton, who gave him the odds of a Knight, is a favourable example of his style.

(Remove Black's Queen's Kt. from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)      WHITE (Mr. W.)      WHITE (Mr. S.)      BLACK (Mr. W.)

1. P to K 4th      P to Q Kt 3rd      25. Q to K R 3d      Q R to K B sq  
2. P to Q 4th      Q B to Q Kt 2nd      26. P takes Q P      Q takes P  
3. K B to Q 3rd      K Kt to K B 3rd      27. P to K Kt 4th  
4. Q to K 2nd      P to K 3rd  
5. Kt to K R 3rd      P to K R 3rd  
6. Castles      K B to K 2nd  
7. P to K 5th      K Kt to K R 2nd  
8. P to K B 4th      P to Q 3rd  
9. Q B to K 3rd      Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
10. P to Q B 3rd      Q to her 2nd  
11. P to Q Kt 4th

(Of course, to deter White from castling on the Q's side).

12. P to Q R 3rd      Castles on K's s.  
13. P to Q Kt 5th.

(It may be questioned whether this move, which involves the removal of Black King's Bishop from the focus of attack, was not an error of judgment).

13. P takes Q Kt P  
14. K B takes P      P to K B 4th  
15. Q R to Q sq      Q R to Q sq  
16. P to K Kt 4th      P takes K Kt P  
17. Q takes P      K R to K B 4th  
18. P to Q B 4th

(Black preferred this to 'winning' the exchange.)

18. P to Q 4th  
19. Kt to K B 2nd      Q R to K B sq  
20. Q to K Kt 5th      K to R sq  
21. Kt to K R sq      K B to K R 5th  
22. Kt to K Kt 3rd      K B takes Kt  
23. P takes B      Q R to K B 2nd

(Insidious, because, if Black had been tempted to play P to K Kt 4th, he would have been obliged to sacrifice his Queen for a Rook and Knight.)

24. Q to K Kt 4th      Q to her sq

The game was protracted for some time, and finally terminated as a drawn battle.

25. Q to K R 3d      26. P takes Q P      27. P to K Kt 4th

(If Black had played his K's Bishop to Q 3rd he would have lost the game, ex. gr. —  
27. K B to Q 3rd      Kt takes Q P  
28. R takes Kt      Q takes B (ch)  
29. K R to K B 2nd

(If K to R 2nd, then follows Q to Q Kt 7th (ch), and K R to K R 4th, &c.)

29. Kt to K Kt 4th (ch)

And Black has no resource.

\* 23. B takes R      Kt to B 6th (ch)  
30. B to K 2nd      Q to Q R 7th (ch)  
30. B to Q 2nd      R takes K B

or Kt takes Q B, winning a piece, and having an irrefragible attack.)

27. K R to B 2nd  
28. P to K Kt 5th      K R P takes P  
29. P takes P      Q Kt to K 2nd  
30. K R to Q 3rd      P to K Kt 3rd  
31. K R to K B 6th      Q Kt to K B 4th  
32. B takes Kt      K P takes B  
33. K R tks K Kt P      P to K B 5th  
34. B to K B 2nd      K R to K B 4th

(Threatening to take the K Pawn)

35. Q R to Q B sq      Q to K 5th  
36. Q R takes Q B P      Q to K Kt 5th (ch)  
37. Q to K B sq      Q takes Q (ch)  
38. K takes Q      B to Q R 3rd (ch)  
39. K to K sq      Kt takes P  
40. K R takes Q Kt P

(Black has now an opportunity of drawing the game by perpetual check, but trusts to win it by his strength in Pawns.)

40. B to Q 6th  
41. K to Q 2nd      Kt to K 5th (ch)  
42. K takes B      Kt takes B (ch)  
43. K to K 2nd      Kt to K Kt 4th  
44. K to K B 3rd      Kt takes P (ch)  
45. P takes Kt      K R takes P

[illegible]

The inquest on the body of Bethel Parkinson, farmer, who was murdered on Wadsworth-moor, near Halifax, on the 14th ult., was resumed before Mr. Dyson, at the White Horse Inn, Hebden-bridge, on Wednesday, when, after further evidence, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against Shepherd.

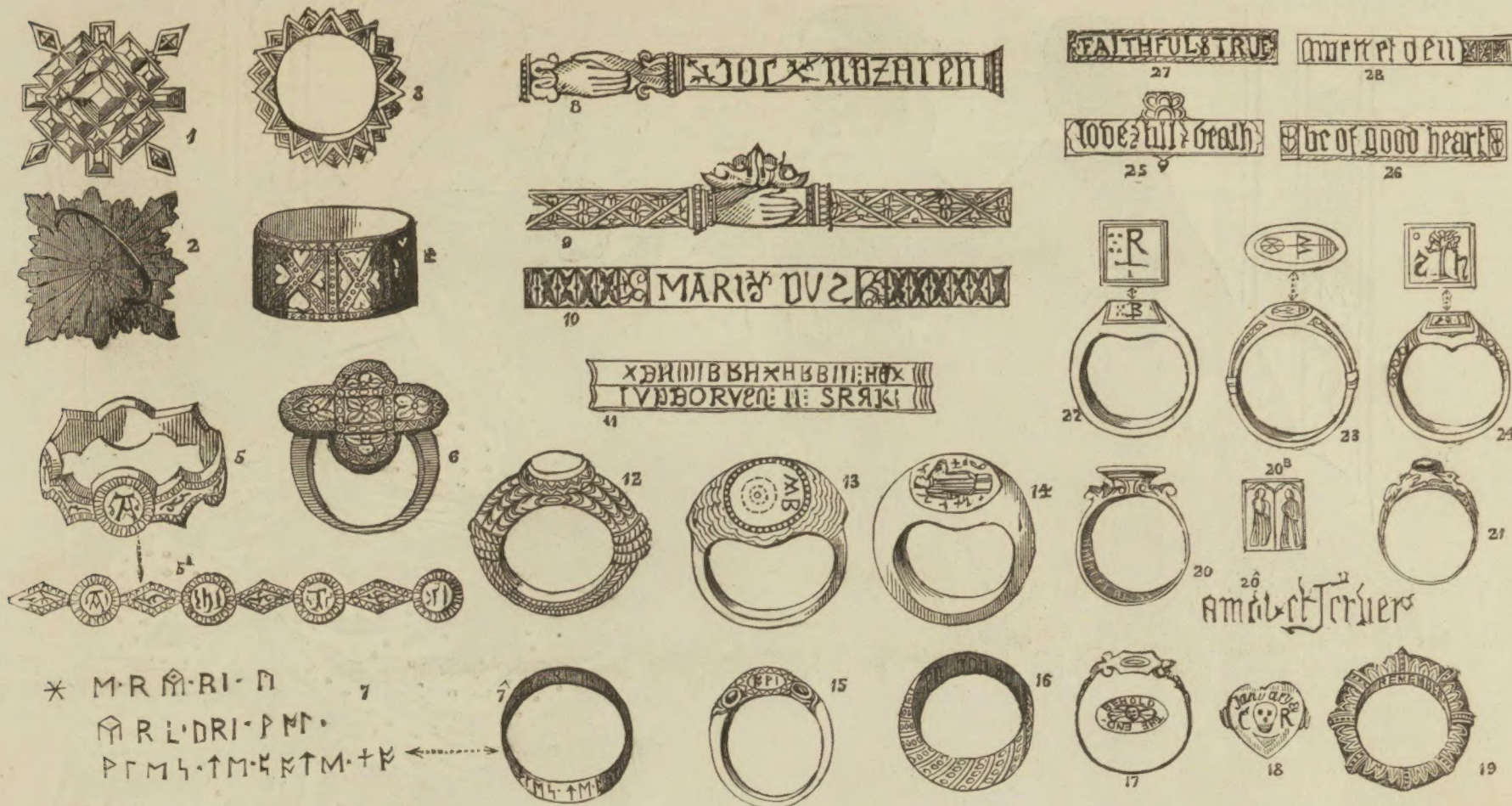




THE ROYAL PAIR DRAWN THROUGH WINDSOR BY THE ETON SCHOLARS.—(SEE PAGE 152.)



MARRIAGE, BETROTHAL, AND OTHER BRITISH HAND-RINGS.



REFERENCES.

- 1 and 2. Front and back of a very ancient gold ring (jewelled) found in Ireland.
- 3, 4, 5. Chased and inscribed gold rings of Anglo-Saxon workmanship.
- 5A. Inscription on the circuit of ring No. 5.
- 6. Silver ring (Saxon).
- 7. Inscription on a Dano-Saxon ring—worn as a charm against the plague—which may be translated as follows:—  
Raise us from dust, we pray to thee,  
From pestilence O! set us free,  
Although the grave unwilling be.
- 7A. Sketch of the above ring, which is of silver.
- 8, 9, 10, 11. Old wedding-rings.
- 12, 13, 14. Rings worn as charms against different complaints.—No. 14, of brass, has been used as a cure for the cramp.
- 15, 16. New-Year's gifts.
- 17, 18. Rings in memory of the execution of King Charles I. Inscription on No. 17—"Behold the End;" on 18, inscription "January 31, C.R.," with emblems of mortality in the centre.
- 19. Old mourning-ring of silver, jet, and gold; the inscription inside—"When this you see remember me."
- 20A and B. Gold ring with inscription and device.
- 21. Poison-ring.
- 22, 23, 24. Merchants' signet rings and devices.
- 25, 26, 27, 28. Mottoes on wedding-rings.
- 29. Betrothal-ring.
- 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. Engraved devices on wedding-rings.
- 35A and B. A gimmel-ring.

THE old-fashioned rings which are here figured are curious, not only as marks of certain phases of the progress of manufactured art, but also in consequence of their illustrating peculiar customs. In very remote times, when the working of metals, or even digging them from the bowels of the earth, were rare arts—when flints and other stones were used as weapons of war—a quaintly-devised personal ornament worn round the finger was looked upon as a matter of choice interest which Kings might feel added to their dignity. At a very early date of the world's history rings were placed upon the fingers of rulers as a badge of authority. To go back no further than the Egyptian times, the Pharaohs of Egypt delegated their power by the giving of a ring to those to whom they wished to perform important acts. As an instance, it may be mentioned that, after the interpretation of the King of Egypt's dream by Joseph, "Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand and put it on Joseph's hand, remarking that 'only on the throne will I be greater than thou.'"

In those past days, when books of history, &c., were carved on stone of frequently unwieldy weight, and of such proportions as would have bothered even the famous Secretary of the English Post Office of Queen Victoria's reign to convey by the post, when the art of writing was rare, and when conveyance from place to place was found to be nearly as difficult, rings of peculiar form, on which men cut certain inscriptions, were sent by trusty messengers when it was necessary to inquire after the well-being of friends, or to transact business at some distance. These "posts," noted for their swiftness, are often referred to in the sacred writings.

It would require a larger amount of space than we can at present spare to enter particularly into the history of rings—their uses amongst the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Greeks, Romans, &c.; but it is worth while to mention that, in glancing at the marriage customs of the nations of antiquity, it appears that the people of Rome were the first to adopt the ring as a portion of female adornment and to mark the marriage state; and it should also be noticed that this great people, during the best part of their history, respected the sanctity of marriage, and that the Roman matrons were as famous for their constancy as are the chief number of the wives of Britain now.

On the introduction of Christianity, that endless circular form so emblematic of eternal constancy became recognised in connection with the marriage vows, and in part of the Saxon period was in general use; but it was no doubt elaborately ornamented in the same manner as the jewels, &c., then worn. Most of these were of native workmanship; and it is remarkable to what an extent the art manufactures of both gold and silver, and also ornamented fabrics, &c., were carried forward in those (so-called) barbarous states of our civilisation.

During the middle ages, and long before, rings had been made use of as charms and talismans by different nations; their potency was directed against fascinations of every kind; but more particularly that of the "evil eye" and the influence of demons, against the powers of the flames and sea, wounds in battle, and indeed against dangers of every kind. The wondrous charms which were supposed to be effected by this means were not altogether to be caused by the form and materials of the rings, but by certain magical letters engraved within the circumference of them—such as the Runic inscription (No. 7).

Amongst the medical professors of the middle and lower Roman empires, the use of amulet-rings, for the purpose of curing various complaints, was strongly recommended. One physician, who lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, directs the patient who is afflicted with a pain in the side to wear a ring of pure gold, inscribed with certain Greek letters, on a Thursday, at the decrease of the moon. It is to be worn on the right hand if the pain is on the left side, and on the other when required. Another physician, living in the fourth century, professed to cure the colic and all bilious complaints by means of an ectangular ring of iron, on which eight words had to be engraved. Many wonderful cures are said to have been effected by rings on which were engraved various devices, such as the figures of a lion, a crescent and a star, Hercules strangling the Nemean lion, &c.

Epilepsy was to be cured by wearing a ring in which a portion of an elk's hoof was to be inclosed, and the hoof of an ass worn in the same manner.

Michaelis, a physician of Leipsic, had a ring made of the tooth of a seahorse with which he pretended to cure all diseases. Rings of lead mixed with quicksilver were used against headaches, &c.; and even the chains of criminals, and irons which had formed part of the construction of gibbets, were considered beneficial for many complaints; and, strange as such remedies seem to us now, there are means still in use for the cure of diseases amongst the ignorant classes of the community which are quite as ridiculous and much more dangerous.

Rings in which certain stones were inserted or hung to were supposed to have the power of preserving constancy; and those composed of jasper were regarded as particularly useful for this purpose.

Both silver and gold rings, with suitable mottoes and devices, richly chased and ornamented (but without jewels), were long used as wedding and betrothal rings, and many will regret that the practice has gone into disuse; for it seems to be a pity that this important link, which is so binding for life—on the poetry of the poet, the skill of the goldsmith, or the good feeling of those concerned, if even roughly expressed—should not be used on rings on marriage occasions: the

of its sides flat, and the other convex; each is twisted once round; and each surmounted by a hand, issuing from embossed fancy work at the wrist or sleeve—the hand rising somewhat above the circle and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist in each hoop is made to correspond with its counterpart, so that, in bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops, the latter immediately unite in one ring. On the lower hand, or that on which the palm is uppermost, is represented a heart, and, as the hoops close, the hands slide into contact, forming, with their ornamental wrists, a head to the whole. The device thus presents a triple emblem of love, fidelity, and union. On the flat side of the hoops are engraved "Ufe de Veritu," in Roman capitals; and on the inside of the lower wrist the figures 990, which probably mark the number of rings of this description which had been produced by one manufacturer. The whole of this particular ring illustrated is of pure gold, and weighs two pennyweights four grains.

It is thought that this ring is of French workmanship, of the date of our own Queen Elizabeth; and it must be allowed that the double hoops—each apparently free and yet inseparable—formed for unity and complete only in their union, afford an apt image of the married state.

Amongst the numerous love-tokens which lovers have presented to their mistresses, in all ages, it is likely that none have been so much in use as the ring, which, like the triangle and the square, is considered an emblem of lasting truth; and, amongst the various descriptions of betrothal rings, none are more likely than the gimmel-ring to "steal the impression of a mistress's fantasy," as none so clearly expresses its errand.

In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" the presentation of a ring is alluded to when *Egeia* accuses *Lysander*, before the Duke, of having inveigled his daughter's affections; or, as the old man expresses it, "with the bosom" of his child; exclaiming—

Thou hast given her rhimes,  
And interchanged love tokens with my child;  
Thou hast, at moonlight, at her window, sung,  
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love;  
And stol'n the impression of her fantasie  
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gaudy conceits.

From a simple love-token Mr. Smith informs us that the "gimmel"-ring was at length converted into the more serious "sponsalium annulus," or ring of alliance. The lover putting his finger through one of the hoops, and his mistress through the other, were symbolically yoked together—a yoke which neither could be said wholly to wear, a half being allotted to the other. Other authorities on this subject say that it requires a solid ring to bind a marriage ceremony, for that the ring is given to the wife as a delegation of authority, and to mark the pledge, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in the same manner as kingly rings of old.

We must pass over without notice the numerous Royal rings which are still in existence; the rings of stone, of silver, gold, and iron, found in excavating ancient graves, &c.

Numerous passages might be quoted from the writings of Shakespeare, and others, to show the great use of rings as emblems of truth and affection.—

I keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake.  
Two Gentlemen of Verona.  
I give you this ring, which, when you part from, lose, or give away,  
let it presage the ruin of your love.  
When this ring parts from this finger the life parts from hence.  
Merchant of Venice.

We might quote many other passages from Shakespeare's plays which express the affectionate interest attached to rings:—

Look how this ring encompasseth this finger; even so thy breast encloseth my poor heart.

"A Death's face in a ring," similar to the memorial of Charles I., is alluded to in "Love's Labour's Lost."

We must, however, conclude by remarking that the mottoes on some wedding-rings were of a facetious description, similar to that which a Bishop who lived a few reigns since had engraved on a ring when about to lead his fourth wife to the altar. The engraver, in asking what inscription should be put on the ring, was told to cut—

If I survive  
I'll make them five.

THE WEDDING-RING FINGER.—This is the fourth finger on the left hand. Why this particular digit should have received such a token of honour and trust beyond all its congeners, both in Pagan and Christian times, has been variously interpreted. The most common explanation is, according to Sir Thomas Browne, "presuming therein that a particular vessel, nerve, vein, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart;" which direct vascular communication Browne shows to be anatomically incorrect. Macrobius gives another reason, which may perhaps satisfy those anatomists who are not satisfied with the above. "Pollex," he says, "or thumb (whose offices and general usefulness are sufficiently indicated from its Latin derivative *pollex*, and from its Greek equivalent, *antichair*, which means 'as good as a hand'), is too busy to be set apart for any such special employment; the next finger to the thumb being but half protected on that side, besides having other work to do, is also ineligible; the opprobrium attaching to the middle finger, called *medicus*, puts it entirely out of the question; and as the little finger stands exposed, and is moreover too puny to enter the lists in such a contest, the spousal honours devolve naturally on *pronubus*, the wedding-finger." In the *British Apollo*, 1788, it is urged that the fourth finger was chosen from its being not only less used than either of the rest, but more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it cannot be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be stretched out to their full length and straightness.—Popular Errors Evolved.





FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

## FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

**BALL DRESSES** are almost without exception made of tulle-illusion, tarletane, or gauze. Of the last-mentioned material several beautiful novelties have made their appearance—as, gauze, white and coloured, spotted or velvet, with gold or silver, or embroidered in variegated silks. For our Illustrations we have selected a few of the most approved models for ball and evening dress; every variety in that style of costume having at the present season an especial attraction for the votaries of fashion. In addition to the dresses shown in our Illustrations, we will describe a few others which have just issued from the magasins of several of the principal milliners of London and Paris.

First in order appears a robe of white satin, covered with two jupes of tulle, gathered up at intervals in festoons, and fastened by strings of pearls. Over the festoons, on each jupe, falls a flounce of rich black Chantilly lace, and each flounce is headed by rows of pearls. The corsage has draperies of tulle, fastened with pearls, over which descends a deep berthe of Chantilly lace. The sleeves are formed of bouillonnés of tulle and pearls, and attached to them are sabots of tulle, edged with black Chantilly.

A dress remarkable for richness and simplicity is made of cerulean-blue moiré antique. It has three flounces of Brussels lace, each surmounted by a trimming of blue marabouts.

A beautiful dress for a young lady consists of a slip of pink glacé, covered by two jupes of pink gauze. These jupes are edged with bouillonnés, intermingled with bows of pink ribbon.

On a previous occasion we noticed the revival of satin as a favourite material for evening dresses. The fashionable colour called the *bouton d'or* is peculiarly rich and brilliant in satin. A dress recently made of satin of this beautiful hue has been trimmed with bouillonnés of gauze of the same colour, and bouquets of Parma violets are tastefully disposed among the bouillonnés.

A dress of mauve-colour moiré antique has *guiltes*, or side trimmings, composed of rows of Brussels lace set on spirally. Between the rows of lace there are bows of mauve-colour ribbon.

A white silk robe is covered by a double skirt of white tarletane, gathered up at each side, in the Pompadour style, by bows of very broad blue ribbon. The low corsage has a fichu of tarletane, with runnings and bows of blue ribbon.

A much-admired evening dress intended for half-mourning has been made of steel-colour satin. The corsage has a double berthe—one of white blonde, and over it one of black blonde. The sleeves are trimmed, in corresponding style, with rows of black and white blonde. The skirt is in the tunic form, and consists of a skirt of steel-colour satin over a jupe of white satin. The steel-colour skirt is open in front, and is trimmed with rows of black and white blonde. The head-dress consists of lappets of black and white blonde, with pearls and white marabouts. The ornaments to be worn with this dress are all of pearls.

Brooches mounted in the stomacher style are highly fashionable, as ornaments for the corsages of evening dresses. They must, however, be in strict harmony with the character of the costume—that is to say, costly or simple, according to the materials of which the dress is composed. Rich jewels worn with a simple dress, or plain and valueless ornaments in combination with a dress of costly material, are incongruities against which good taste decidedly protests.

In a plain style of costume no ornaments are more appropriate, or indeed more fashionable, than those composed of hair. Hairjewellery may be said to have now arrived at perfection. Some of the hairwork lately produced is truly exquisite, and the mountings are admirable specimens of the jeweller's art. We have just seen a bracelet, the band of which is formed of a plait of light silky hair, and the clasp, which is of blue enamel, is set with fine pearls in a most tasteful and elaborate design. Another clasp, destined for a bracelet of dark hair, is of ruby enamel, set with small diamonds. A bracelet, intended for mourning, is composed of silver medallions, with beautiful designs in black enamel. The hair is set in the centre of each medallion. On the clasp the cipher is wrought in black enamel and hair, and a ground of silver. A beautiful *reliquaire* has recently been made for the Empress Eugénie. It is a locket, in the form of a heart, and it contains the hair of the Emperor and of Queen Hortense, the Emperor's mother. The locket is richly set with sapphires and pearls.

Cloaks of black or dark-coloured velvet, trimmed with broad bands of sable, or with falls of black Maltese lace, continue to be the favourite wraps for a superior style of out-door costume. For the early part of the morning, and for plain walking dress, the bournous, of grey or brown cloth, is a general favourite, and is found to be at once warm and commodious.

Some of the Parisian opera cloaks, or, as they are frequently styled, *sorties de bal*, are now made of velvet of light colours, as cerulean-blue, rose, or mauve. The effect is very rich and beautiful. These

cloaks are lined with white satin, and trimmed with bands of ermine or swansdown. But the most tasteful and splendid, though not the very newest, are those opera cloaks made of black or scarlet cashmere, and ornamented with rich embroidery in elaborate arabesque designs, executed in gold, intermingled with coloured silks.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

**Fig. 1.**—Dress of white tulle illusion, with three double flounces, each headed by a triple *froncé* of blue gauze. Opera cloaks of white cashmere, lined with blue satin, and trimmed with a broad band of white plush spotted with blue. The hood is lined with blue satin, and ornamented with blue tassels. The hair is in twists at the back of the head, and in long ringlets at each side. A small wreath of blue convolvulus encircles the twists, and pendent sprays of the same flowers are disposed among the ringlets.

**Fig. 2.**—Robe of pink satin, with two skirts—the upper one edged with a broad bouillon of satin. Over the upper skirt there is a tunic, which may be of white tulle, or of lace, or of black Chantilly lace, as the taste of the wearer may determine. The corsage is of pink satin, and has a berthe of the same material as the tunic. Ceinture of broad pink satin ribbon, fastened in front of the waist in two small bows, with long flowing ends. Head-dress of pink velvet. On the right side a bow, with long ends finished with tassels, and on the left side a plume of white feathers.

**Fig. 3.**—Ball Costume.—Dress of white gauze, spotted with silver. The dress has three skirts, the two upper ones being gathered up at each side, and fastened by bouquets of roses. The corsage is painted, both in front and at the back of the waist. The raperies of the corsaged and the sleeves are ornamented with bouquets of roses. The head-dress is composed of very full bouquets of roses, myosotis, and jasmine, placed at each side of the head.

## FINE ARTS.

## PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Now that the young Princess Royal has left our shores, before the public has hardly had an opportunity even of becoming familiar with her features, we naturally look to the various portraits which have, from time to time, been produced of her, whether in the single figure or in group pictures, as mementos for the future. Of the simply portrait treatment, particularly since the Princess has been of mature age, there have been few examples yet issued of an important class, though many highly interesting in themselves, as faithful representatives of a most amiable and intelligent lady. We have just seen, however, the copy of a very fine portrait, by Winterhalter, painted in the course of last year, which may perhaps be accepted as the last authentic likeness of the Princess Royal previous to her marriage; and of this picture an engraving is preparing for publication by S. Cousins, who has already engraved so many works in which her Royal Highness is presented. This portrait, which is happy and florid in treatment, represents the Princess in an almost bridal attire—in a dress of white Honiton lace, with a wreath of flowers in the hair.

We now proceed to pass in review the principal portraits and group pictures, comprising the portrait of the Princess, with which the eyes of print-collectors and print-shop explorers have been more or less familiar in the course of the last fifteen or sixteen years.

The first print, as we believe, which appeared of the Princess Royal was from a delicate engraving by Ryall, after a miniature by Sir W. C. Ross. It represented the Princess—quite an infant—looking full face, with a joyous smile, at the spectator; and the arms extended in infantile glee. Next in order, perhaps, comes the fine chalk sketch by Sir G. Hayter, admirably facsimiled by F. C. Lewis, representing the baby Princess, likewise in full face, and with a rattle in her hand. After this a new candidate appears to divide our suffrages in the person of an infant Prince of Wales. A most interesting group miniature was produced, by Sir W. C. Ross, of her Royal Highness and the Prince of Wales—the former with head uncovered, the latter wearing a negligé straw hat, which was characteristically rendered by Robinson, and published in 1842. Another group of more pretension was that, in a circle, of her Majesty nursing the Prince of Wales in her lap, whilst the Princess Royal climbs up her shoulder, looking on—a charming work by Landseer, finely engraved by S. Cousins, and published in 1844. A still more important picture by the same painter, and reproduced by the same engraver, was that entitled “Windsor Castle,” representing the Prince Consort seated, just returned from the sports of the field, his spoil displayed upon the floor of the apartment. Her Majesty is standing by his side, and the Princess Royal, a genuine

little trot of some three years of age, with her bonnet hanging off her head, is intently occupied with the gorgeous plumage of a dead bird, which she holds in her hands. This engraving was published in 1851; the labour bestowed upon it accounting for the delay. We next come to the Royal family picture by Winterhalter, representing the Queen and Prince Albert seated, in full evening dress, on a sort of terrace, and surrounded by the members of their family—the Prince of Wales standing by his Royal mother; Prince Alfred further off to the left, and on the right a pretty group of the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice watching over the infant Princess Helena, who is asleep. This picture was engraved by S. Cousins. The group picture in which the Princess Royal is most prominently represented is that of the four Princesses, by Winterhalter (oval), engraved by Richardson Jackson. The group consists of the Princess Royal, who is in the centre, looking out full face from the picture, with a bonnet gracefully placed on her head; and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa; in a rural sequestered spot, under trees. Shortly after the announcement of the intended marriage of the Princess Royal, a very spirited portrait of her by Winterhalter was produced, in an oval, the figure standing, slightly turned to the right, in a lively attitude, as if moving in the dance. This was lithographed by Lane, and published in 1855. Two years later Mr. Ward, R.A., produced a portrait sketch of her Royal Highness, with a close bonnet round the head, and a most pleasing and intelligent expression, which was well lithographed by Desmairs, and has been generally accepted as the most agreeable presentment of her Royal Highness which has yet been offered to the public, awaiting the appearance of Winterhalter's more important work, mentioned at the outset.

## BARKER'S PICTURE OF GENERAL WILLIAMS LEAVING KARS.

Mr. T. Jones Barker, the distinguished historical-painter, has just produced a companion picture to his celebrated “Allied Generals before Sebastopol”—namely, of “General Williams Leaving Kars with the Officers of his Staff,” on the memorable surrender of that place to the Russians, soon after the fall of Sebastopol. There have been few incidents in modern warfare more exciting in its details, more glorious in its whole conduct, than that of the protracted defence of the mountain city of Kars; and the surrender itself, after such a defence, was a triumph. The artist has seized the moment when the gallant General Williams, seeing further resistance impossible, has capitulated to General Mouravieff; upon conditions, however, of being allowed to march out with music and with colours flying. But even these terms are insufficient to soothe the anguish and disappointment of the devoted and famished garrison. Sounds of grief and indignation are heard on all sides from each turbaned warrior and from the citizens themselves; and even the women mingle their cries with the rest. In the midst of these lamentations General Williams rode through the camp, when the citizens crowded round him, kissing his stirrups, and praying for blessings on his head. “Where are you going, Pacha?” they asked. “I am a prisoner,” he replied. “Let us go with you! We will follow you! Williams is no end of a man!” was the universal cry. Such is the account given by Dr. Sandwith, whose portrait figures in the effective and touching group which fills the centre of the picture. Amongst other portraits are those of the General himself—an admirable likeness, with a notable expression; Col. Teesdale, Col. Lake, and the gallant Lieut. Thompson. The grey, snow-clad mountain fills in the distance, with the crumbling walls of the city intervening. Altogether a most effective picture; an engraving of which is about to be produced by G. C. Lewis, who did such ample justice to the “Sebastopol Generals,” already alluded to. In this latter picture, by the way, are included several portraits of officers who have since distinguished themselves in the Indian Campaign: Sir Colin Campbell, General Windham, General Barnard (deceased), Colonel Adye, and Captain Peel, R.N. Both pictures are now on view at the Gallery of the French Exhibition, 124, Pall-mall.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—The *Gazette* of Friday (last week) announces that the Queen has appointed David Livingstone, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in the district of Quillimane, Senna, and Tete, on the eastern coast of Africa. It is understood that Dr. Livingstone intends to take his departure for the east coast of Africa about the middle of this month, in a steamer bound for Ceylon, which will touch at the mouth of the Zambesi River, and there leave the expedition, which will ascend the Zambesi in a small steamer taken out in parts on board the vessel bound for Ceylon.



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**EQUESTRIAN PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.**—On FEBRUARY 1st was published, price 6d., No. 1, of the LADIES' TREASURY, containing a highly-finished engraving, printed on plate paper, of the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, on horseback. This Number, which is magnificently illustrated, also contains the following Engravings:—Winter, an occasional illustration; The Poultry Girl; The Latent; The Gipsy Foresters; European Castles on the Rhine; Mount Labor; Lancy Work; and Flower Diagrams. The Literary Company's complete—Conduct and Carriage, or Rules to Guide a Young Lady; French and German Lessons; Autobiography of a Pin; Poetry, &c. Vol. 1, beautiful bound in cloth, price 8s.; gilt edges, 8s. 6d.; is now ready.—London: WARD and LOCK, 159, Fleet-street.

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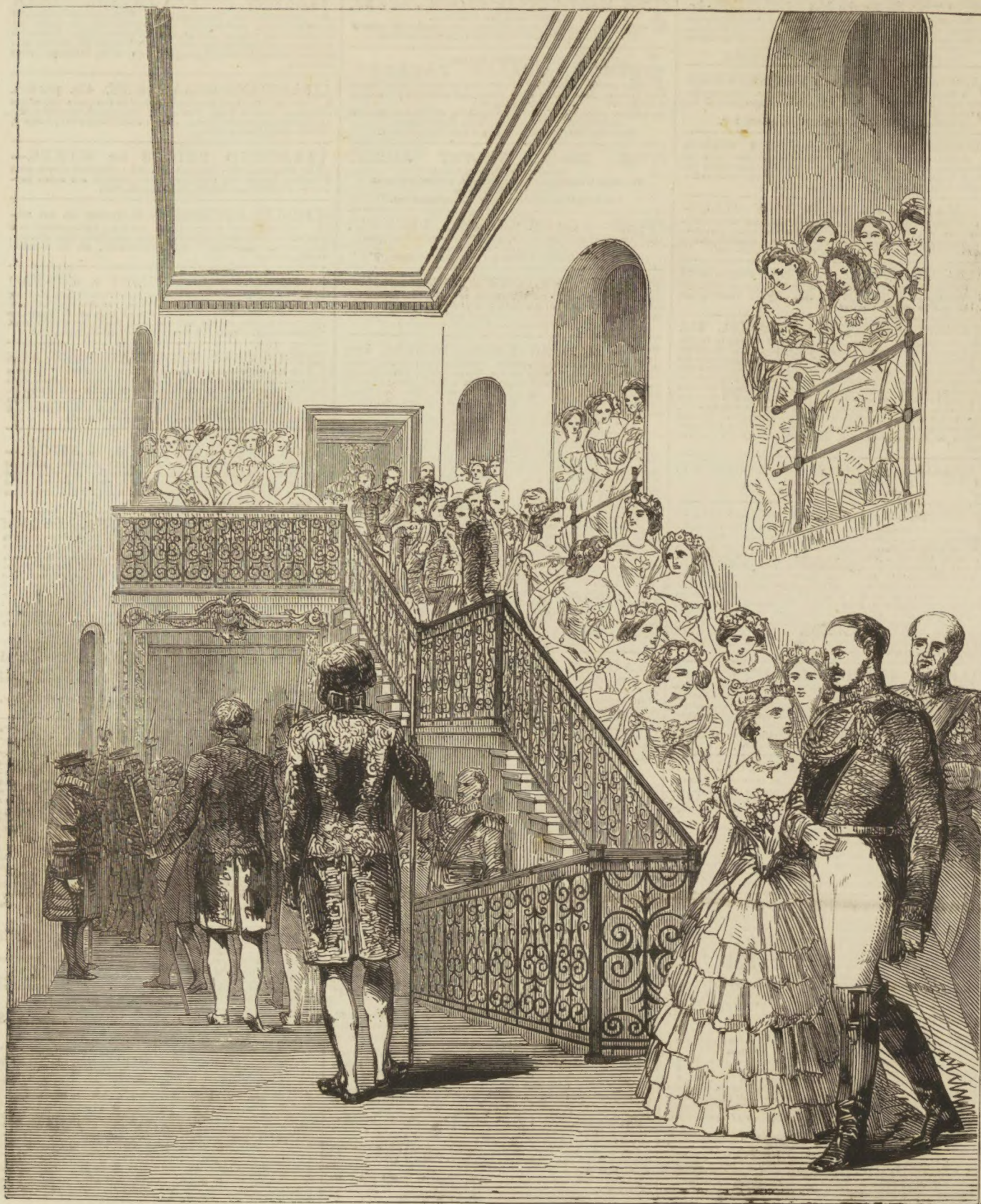
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**THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS; ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY,** for making superior Barley Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants and invalids; much approved for making a delicious custard pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups. ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farinaceous food, and as the best and most valuable preparation or making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged. It is a popular recipe for colic and indigestion, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children. Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

**FIELD'S PATENT PARAFF**





THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE BRIDAL PROCESSION, STAIRCASE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

## SERVICE-BOOKS FOR THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Two very elegant specimens of British bookbinding, which, as works of artistic taste, we do not remember to have seen surpassed, were prepared for the Royal marriage ceremony. The two books are uniformly printed, and contain the matrimonial service, and the service of the Holy Communion. One book is bound in Prussian blue kid, the other in white kid; the mountings consist of gold, with a light and elegant silver overlay, cut in the form of a continuous wreath of orange-blossom and laurel; the reverse has ciphers cut in silver likewise. The interiors are elaborately illuminated by "Luke Limner," the names of the Royal bride and bridegroom being finely illuminated in the proper places in the service. The register pendants are orange-blossom and grapes, with wheat, formed of gold and silver. The two books are contained in an oak case, lined with white velvet, and having silver mountings, and an inlaid centre, consisting of the Royal arms. The whole was ably executed by Robert Downes, Oxford Bible Dépôt, 53, Paternoster-row.

## THE ILLUMINATIONS.—BURLINGTON-ARCADE.

The inhabitants of Burlington-arcade have long been noted for their unanimity in festal commemorations. They agree as to the deco-

orative character of the celebration, and hence their tasteful efforts are invariably successful. On Monday week, at the entrances to Burlington-arcade, the interior of which was hung throughout with flags, were displayed the Prussian and English standards, ornamented with wreaths; while the monograms of the Royal bride and bridegroom were emblazoned on other flags hanging from the windows.

The principal streets leading into Piccadilly were also illuminated. Among the most conspicuous we observed that of Mr. Hancock, in Bond-street, which consisted of the letters "F. V." which were surmounted by a large Brunswick star, and above that the Royal crown in magnificent style.

Last week we omitted to notice a novel and very beautiful device upon the house front of Mr. F. Dent, watchmaker, in Cockspur-street, displaying a Maltese cross, in red, white, and blue, with "V" and "F" in yellow and white, encircled by a laurel wreath, in green, tied with a true-lovers' knot in red; the whole composed of crystals, lighted from behind with gas, the invention of the Messrs. DeRIES, and certainly one of the most tasteful illuminations of the occasion; moreover, it bore no reference to the trade or profession of the occupier of the premises, which mode of advertising is in very questionable taste.

CARRIAGE FOR THE PRINCESS.—Messrs. Hooper and Co., of the Haymarket, coachbuilders to the Royal family, have completed a very beautiful carriage, intended to be presented to her Royal Highness by the city of Königsberg on her arrival at Berlin. The carriage is a C and under-spring landau; the body is painted a dark cobalt blue; the wheels and under carriage are of the same colour, picked out with red. On the panels of the doors are two shields, bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess, surmounted by a crown, and encircled with the ribbon of the Hohenzollern Order. The interior of the carriage is lined with figured brocatelle silk of a silvered drab colour; and, at the suggestion of the Prince, the curtains are of a delicate rose colour, which produces a very pleasing effect. The hammer-cloth is dark blue, with red and white fringe, and bullion tassels and cords. At each side are silver shields, with the arms. The lamps and fittings are also silver. This carriage, which is chastely elegant, was built in the short space of ten days. About ninety men have been engaged in its construction.

A PAPIER MACHE WRITING-DESK (Jennens and Bettridge's Patent Gem Enamelled) was presented, by permission, to the Princess Royal. In the centre of the desk is "V. F." in enamelled brilliants, entwined, encircled by an

olive wreath in emeralds, and united by a true-lovers' knot; the frame and mouldings being richly decorated in mother-o'-pearl by Jennens and Bettridge's patented process.

## RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL PAIR AT WINDSOR.

(Engraved at page 148.)

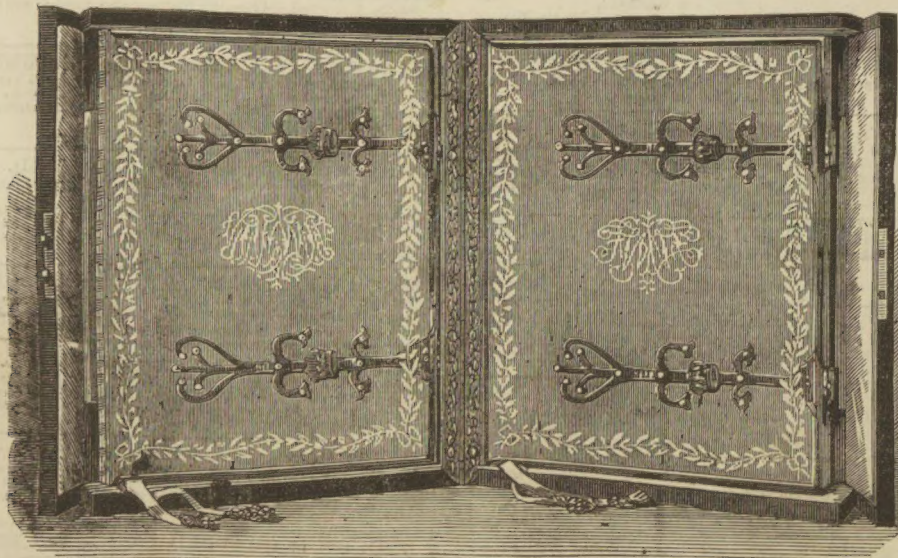
THIS was a truly joyous scene. After enthusiastic welcome at the railway station, amidst which the tremendous hurrahs of the Eton boys rang out loud and clear, the Royal pair alighted, and, having gracefully acknowledged the hearty welcome, passed through the Queen's reception-room to reach the carriage which stood in waiting to convey them to the Castle. The horses which brought this vehicle to the station—two handsome greys—had been removed to make way for the Eton boys, whose enthusiasm had impelled them to solicit the honour of drawing the Royal carriage through the town to its destination—an offer which was graciously accepted by its illustrious occupants. Some twenty or thirty of these fervid youths having yoked themselves in front of the chariot, and a greater number lending their assistance to propel it from behind, the cortège moved off under the escort of the Fusilier Guards, whose fine band struck up the National Anthem. Its route, which lay through the High-street and up Castle-hill, was brilliantly illuminated, and along the entire course it was accompanied by a vast multitude, who rent the air with their vehement vociferations. Arrived at the Castle, the Royal pair took up their abode in the Lancaster Tower, where an elegant suite of apartments had been specially fitted up for their reception.

The townspeople celebrated the auspicious event by a ball held in the Townhall, which was gorgeously illuminated for the occasion. The poorer inhabitants, to the number of 1800, were also regaled with substantial fare; and 2000 poor children of the town were feasted the next day.

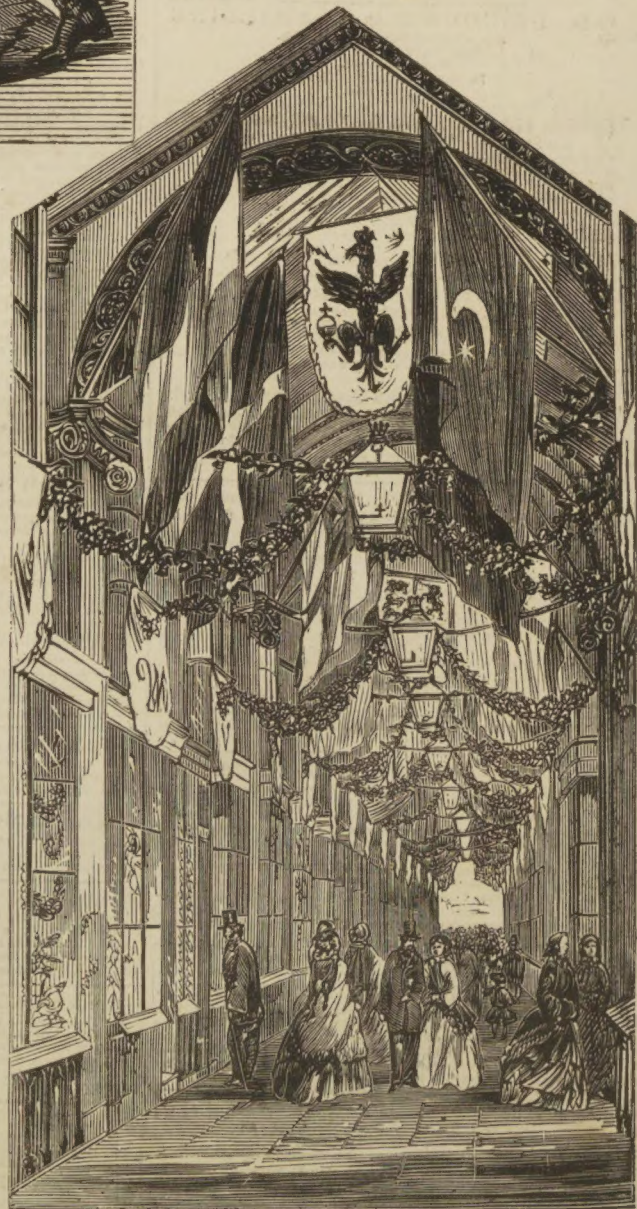
## THE WORCESTERSHIRE BRIDAL PLATEAU.

This fine specimen of native art-manufacture, by Messrs. Kerr and Binns, and designated "The Raphael Plateau," was presented to the Princess on Saturday, the 31st ult., at Buckingham Palace. The plateau being intended as an ornament for a bridal buffet, the designer has endeavoured to render it interesting by selecting for its decoration both appropriate story and emblematic ornament. The former is supplied by the fable of Cupid and Psyche; the latter suggesting the use of flowers according to their sentiments, and the usual hymeneal symbols. The subjects, selected from Raphael, are as follow:—Divine Honours paid to Psyche. The Oracle consulted. Psyche borne away by Zephyrus. The Toilet. Psyche sees Cupid for the first time. Psyche inconsolable for the loss of Cupid. Venus on the water. Venus repairs to Jupiter. Venus orders Psyche to bring the Golden Fleece. Psyche kneels to Proserpine. Cupid restores the Box to Psyche. The Nuptial Banquet. (Centre.) The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche. The sentiment expressed in the ornament is as follows:—The outer rim, being the bond of the whole, is formed by a wreath of ivy (marriage). The inner rim is formed by orange-blossoms. Around the centre is a wreath of jessamine (amiability, or, as the Italian sentiment expresses it, "The bride is a fortune in herself"). From the wreath radiate glowing torches of Hymen, inextinguishable when emanating from such a source. The plateau was designed by Mr. R. W. Binns, and painted by Mr. T. Bott. The plateau has been presented by subscription among the inhabitants of Worcester, as a specimen of their beautiful staple manufacture.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM'S GIFT TO THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—Prince Frederick William, before leaving this country, presented Sir J. Key, by the hands of Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, a splendid gold snuff-box, with his Royal Highness's cipher set in diamonds, of the value of 200 guineas, as a souvenir of his personal friendship, and in testimony of his entire satisfaction at the manner in which Sir John carried out the wishes of the Corporation of London in presenting his Royal Highness with the freedom of the City.



ELEGANT SERVICE-BOOK FOR THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.



DECORATION OF BURLINGTON-ARCADE, PICCADILLY.